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Alaska Court System

1988 Annual Report

Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to transmit the FY 1988 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System.

The State of Alaska continues to struggle with adverse economic conditions created by the greatly depressed price of oil. As a result of the economic downturn, Alaska's population has decreased, and Alaska's courts have experienced a slight decrease (4% statewide for superior courts) in case filings. However, this decrease is not consistent across the board for all locations; several locations experienced an increase in overall case filings in FY 1988.

The Anchorage court, which experienced no change in overall case filings from FY 1987 to FY 1988, continues to function in a facility grossly inadequate to serve the public's needs. In the upcoming legislative session, the court system will once again seek funding to address this serious deficiency.

Projects to computerize court functions, to improve the jury system, and to streamline supportive court functions such as procurement/purchasing are underway. The Alaska Court System will continue to work towards the goal of providing the best possible service to the people of Alaska in FY 1989.

Very truly yours,

Arthur H. Snowden, II

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

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PROFILE

PROFILE OF THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

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ALASKA COURT SYSTEM FACT SHEET

(Information as of June 30, 1988)

FISCAL YEAR: July 1 - June 30

Geographical area served: 566,000 square miles

Number of Judges:
- 5 supreme court justices
- 3 court of appeals judges
- 29 superior court judges
- 17 district court judges
- 44 magistrates

Number of court locations:
- 15 combined superior and district court locations
- 44 district courts only (judge and/or magistrate)

Total number of permanent full-time court employees: 606

6 largest trial courts (by number of permanent full-time employees):

Anchorage:	207
Fairbanks:	84
Juneau:	24
Palmer:	18
Ketchikan:	17
Kenai:	15

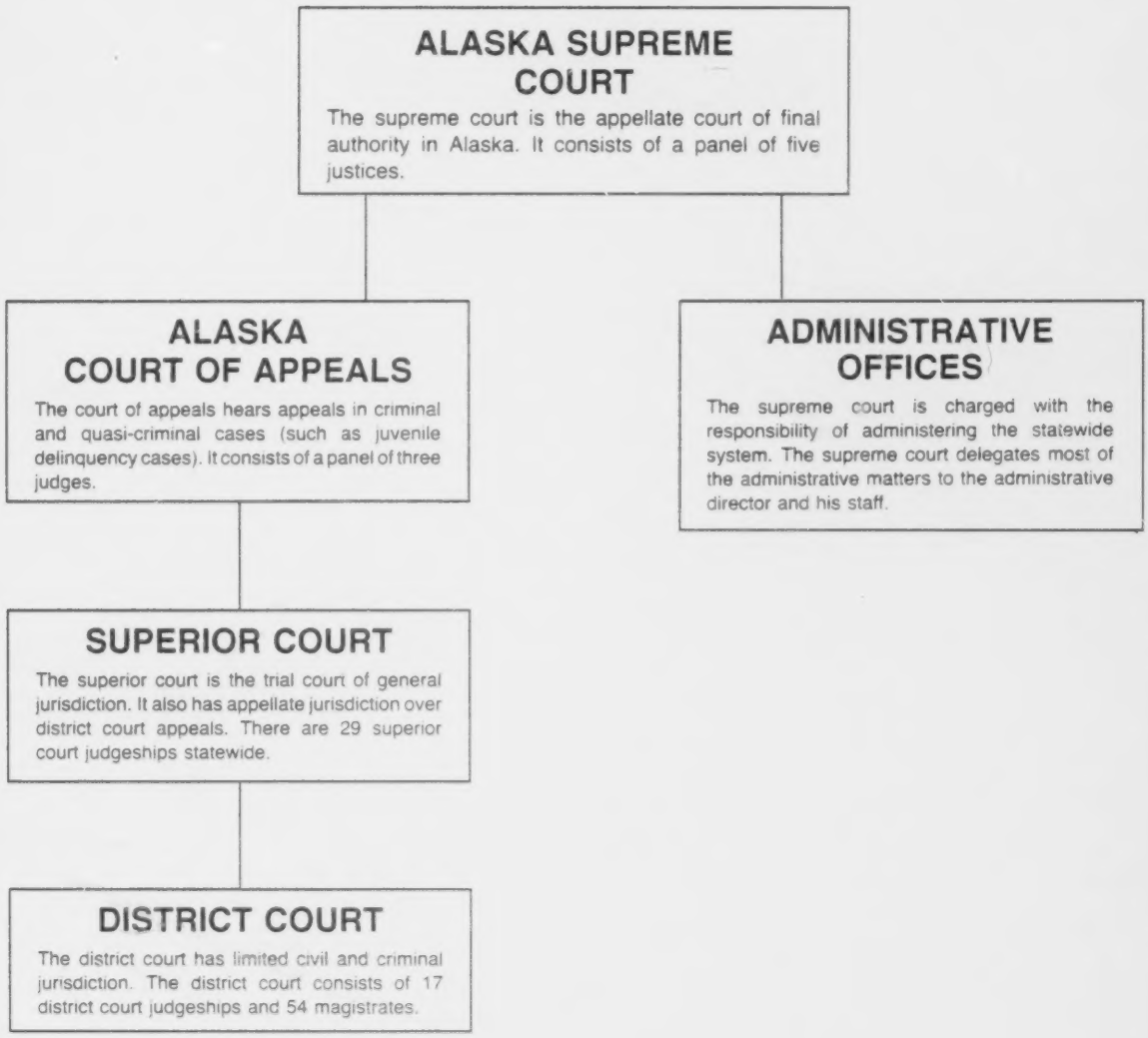
BUDGET
FY 1988 court system annual budget: $38,722,000
Percentage decrease over FY 1987 annual budget: 1.3%
Percentage of FY 1988 annual state general fund budget: 1.5%

CASELOAD

Number of Cases **Filed** and **Decided** in FY 1988

Court	#of Cases FILED	% Change From FY 87	#of Cases DECIDED	% Change from FY 87
Supreme Court	607	+3%	649	+24%
Appeals Court	497	−5%	469	− 3%
Superior Court	18,955	−4%	17,268	− 7%
District Court	128,004	−7%	121,862	− 5%

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION


ALASKA SUPREME COURT
The supreme court is the appellate court of final authority in Alaska. It consists of a panel of five justices.
ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS
The court of appeals hears appeals in criminal and quasi-criminal cases (such as juvenile delinquency cases). It consists of a panel of three judges.
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
The supreme court is charged with the responsibility of administering the statewide system. The supreme court delegates most of the administrative matters to the administrative director and his staff.
SUPERIOR COURT
The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It also has appellate jurisdiction over district court appeals. There are 29 superior court judgeships statewide.
DISTRICT COURT
The district court has limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The district court consists of 17 district court judgeships and 54 magistrates.

Alaska has a unified, centrally administered, and totally state funded judicial system. Municipal governments do not maintain a separate court system.

Profile of the Alaska Court System

JULY 1, 1987 - JUNE 30, 1988
Fiscal Year 1988

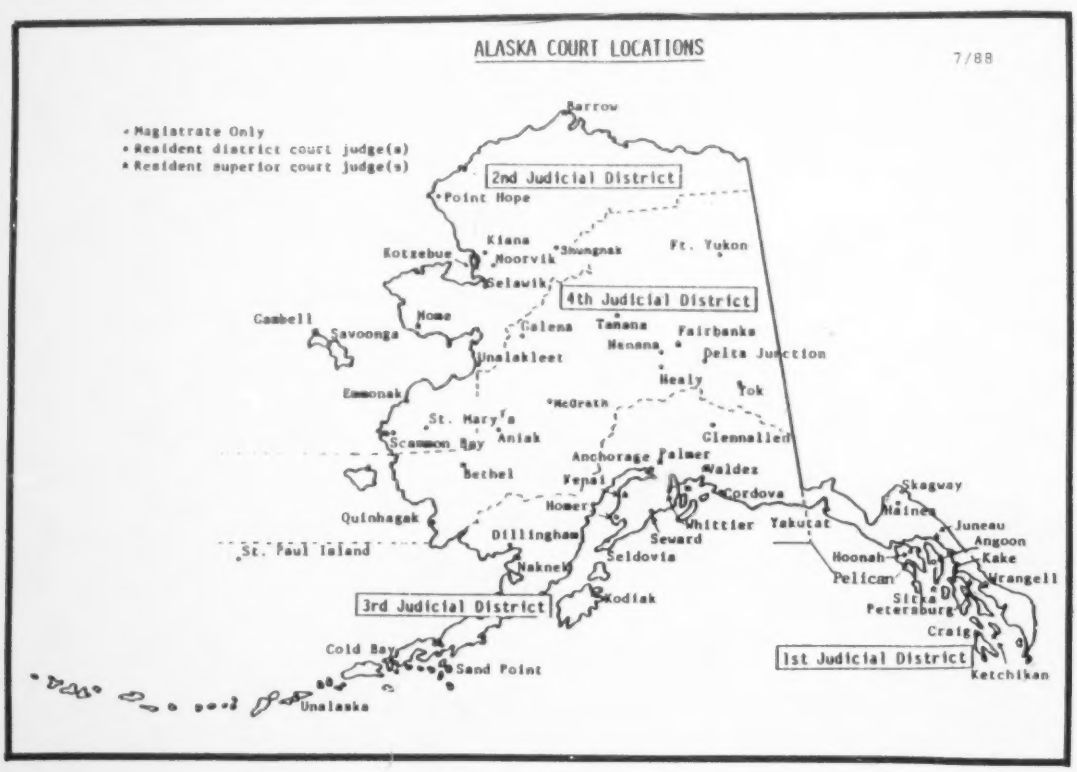
Introduction

There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, each with different powers, duties and responsibilities. Alaska has no city, county or borough courts.

The chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court is the administrative head of the Alaska Court System. An administrative director is appointed by the chief justice with concurrence of the supreme court. The administrative director supervises the administration of all courts in the state.

The four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System are the supreme court, the court of appeals, the superior court and the district court. The supreme court and the superior court were established in the Alaska Constitution. The district court was established by state statute in 1959 and the court of appeals was established by state statute in 1980. Jurisdiction and other areas of the judicial responsibility for each level of court are set out in Title 22 of the Alaska Statutes.

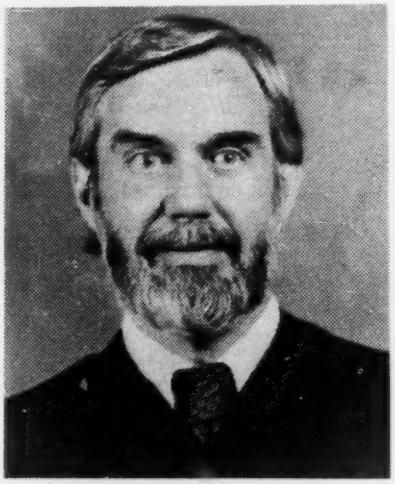
Rules governing the administration of all courts as well as the rules of practice and procedure for civil and criminal cases are promulgated by the supreme court.



The Supreme Court

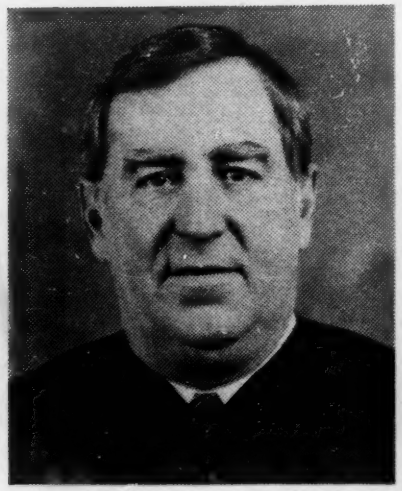
The Alaska Supreme Court is the highest level of state court in Alaska. The supreme court is comprised of the chief justice and four associate justices.

The five justices, by majority vote, select one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds that office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.

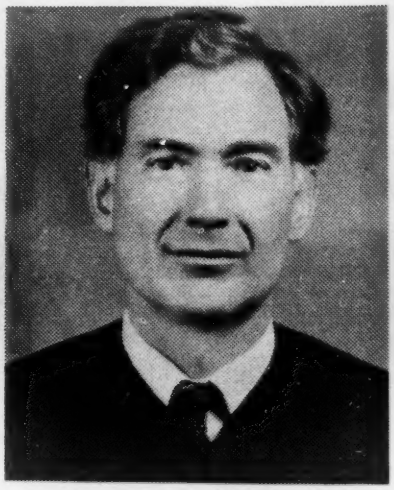


Allen T. Compton

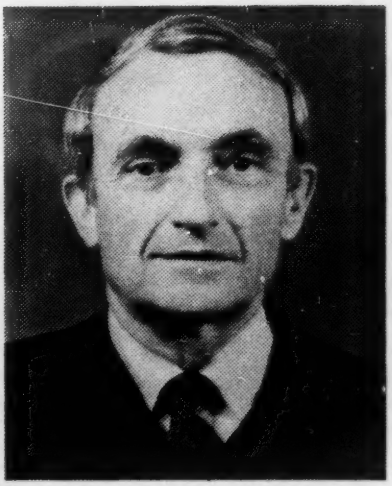
Daniel A. Moore, Jr.



Edmond W. Burke



Warren W. Matthews
Chief Justice



Jay A. Rabinowitz

During FY 1988,[1] the Honorable Warren W. Matthews was chosen as chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court. His term began October 1, 1987. Chief Justice Warren W. Matthews, who resides in Anchorage, has served on the supreme court for 12 years.

Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz is the senior member of the current court, having served for 23 years. He resides in Fairbanks.

Justice Edmond W. Burke has served on the court for 14 years. He resides in Anchorage.

Justice Allen T. Compton has been a member of the supreme court for eight years. When he was appointed to the supreme court in 1980, he resided in Juneau. He moved to Anchorage in September 1983.

Justice Daniel A. Moore, Jr. has been a member of the supreme court for five years. He resides in Anchorage.

The supreme court hears cases on appeal from every location in the state. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from a final judgment (that is, a judgment which substantially ends the court case) entered by the superior court in any civil action or proceeding. In criminal actions (and in certain quasi-criminal matters such as juvenile delinquency cases), the supreme court has the discretion to accept or deny litigants' requests that it review decisions made by the court of appeals. The supreme court may also take jurisdiction of a case pending before the court of appeals if the court of appeals certifies that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest.

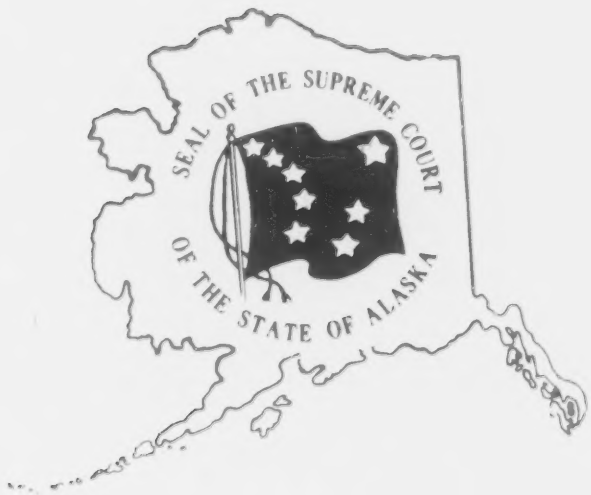
The Alaska Constitution grants the supreme court the power to establish rules governing the administration of all courts in the state and rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases. The supreme court has also adopted other rules such as rules governing the practice of law in the State of Alaska, rules governing practice and procedure in children's matters, rules of probate procedure and rules of appellate procedure. The Alaska Legislature may change rules governing practice and procedure by an act expressing its intent to do so which is passed by a two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The supreme court meets weekly to confer on pending judicial and administrative matters. Arguments are heard by the five justices as a panel throughout the year on a monthly basis in Anchorage and Fairbanks, quarterly in Juneau and occasionally in other court locations. The supreme court will generally hear argument in the city where the case was heard by the trial court. Following argument or submission of the case on the basis of briefs without argument, the supreme court will decide the case, write an opinion and initiate its publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, the regional reporter for the northwestern states. The State of Alaska has designated West Publishing Company's Alaska Reporter as its official reporter.

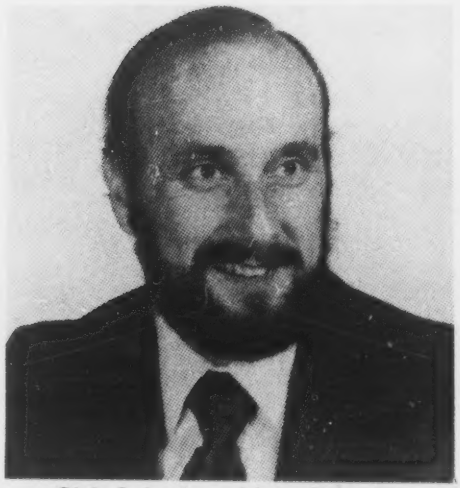
[1] The court system's fiscal year is July 1 - June 30. FY 88 is July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988.

The clerk's office of the appellate courts, which includes the supreme court and the court of appeals, is located in Anchorage. David Lampen was appointed clerk of the appellate courts in February 1984. The clerk is required to be an attorney, preferably with some appellate experience. Responsibilities of the clerk include monitoring the caseflow through the supreme court and the court of appeals as well as making recommendations for improvements in appellate procedure. The clerk is also responsible for all case filing and calendaring, publishing opinions and related tasks. Deputy clerks are located in Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks.

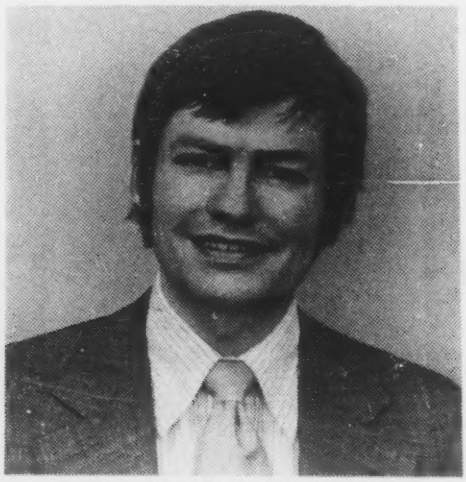
David Lampen
Clerk of the Appellate Courts



The Court of Appeals



Chief Judge Alex Bryner



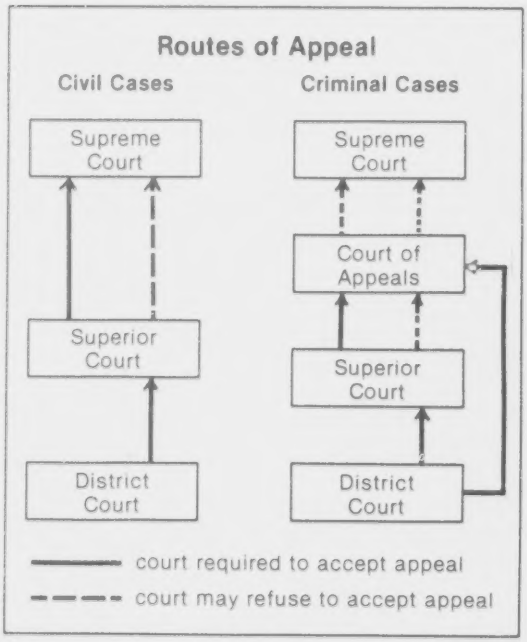
Judge Robert Coats

Judge James Singleton not pictured

The court of appeals is a three-judge panel created by the Alaska Legislature in 1980. The three judges originally selected in 1980 remain on the court. They all reside in Anchorage where the court of appeals regularly meets. The court of appeals travels to Fairbanks as caseload demands.

The court of appeals has the authority to hear appeals from judgments in criminal cases and certain other quasi-criminal cases in which a minor is accused of committing a crime (juvenile delinquency cases), cases in which prisoners are challenging the legality of their confinement (habeas corpus matters), and cases involving probation and parole decisions.

Criminal appeals from the district court can be taken to the superior court or to the court of appeals, at the option of the defendant. A defendant who appeals from district court to superior court can ask the court of appeals to review the resulting decision of the superior court, but the court of appeals may, in its discretion, refuse to hear the appeal.



The Superior Court

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. At the end of FY 88, there were 29 superior court judges serving the State of Alaska.

SUPERIOR COURT JURISDICTION

The superior court:

- serves as an APPELLATE COURT for appeals from the district court
- hears cases involving CHILDREN who have committed crimes or who are abused or neglected
- hears cases involving the PROPERTY OF DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT PERSONS
- hears cases involving the INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT of persons to institutions for the mentally ill
- handles DOMESTIC RELATIONS matters

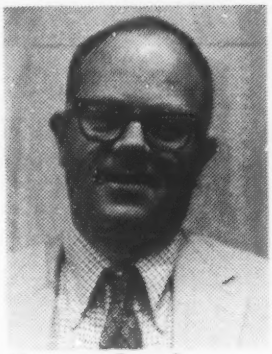
The State of Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. The boundaries of the districts are defined by state statute. The judicial districts define the boundaries for judicial retention elections at which voters indicate their approval or rejection of judges and justices.

In January of each year, the chief justice of the supreme court designates a superior court judge from each of Alaska's four judicial districts to serve as presiding judge for a term of one calendar year. The presiding judge, in addition to regular judicial duties, is responsible for the administration of the trial courts within the district, including assignment of cases supervision of court personnel, efficient handling of court business and appointment of magistrates.

In January 1988 Judges Thomas E. Schulz (first judicial district) and Charles Tunley (second judicial district) were reappointed as presiding judges for their respective districts. Judge Brian Shortell was appointed as presiding judge of the third judicial district. In the fourth judicial district, Judge Jay Hodges agreed to continue as presiding judge until June 1, at which time Judge Mary Greene took over the duties of presiding judge.

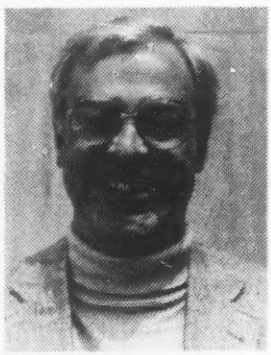
Superior Court Judges of the First Judicial District

Presiding Judge
Thomas E. Schulz
Appointed 1974
Ketchikan



Duane Craske
Appointed 1976
Sitka

Walter Carpeneti
Appointed 1981
Juneau



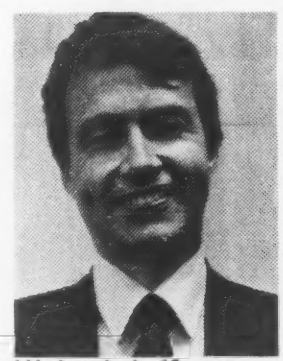
Rodger Pegues
Appointed 1981
Juneau

Thomas M. Jahnke
Appointed 1985
Wrangell/Petersburg

Superior Court Judges of the Second Judicial District

Presiding Judge
Charles R. Tunley
Appointed 1980
Nome

Paul Jones
Appointed 1980
Kotzebue

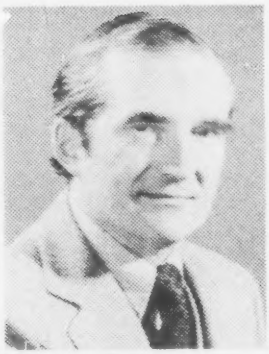


Michael Jeffery
Appointed 1982
Barrow

Superior Court Judges of the Third Judicial District

Presiding Judge
Brian Shortell
Appointed 1980
Anchorage

S. J. Buckalew, Jr.
Appointed 1973
Retired July 1988
Anchorage



Victor Carlson
Appointed 1970
Anchorage

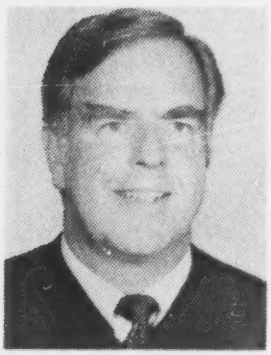
Rene J. Gonzalez
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

Karen Hunt
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

Karl Johnstone
Appointed 1979
Anchorage

Joan M. Katz
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

Peter A. Michalski
Appointed 1985
Anchorage



J. Justin Ripley
Appointed 1975
Anchorage

Mark Rowland
Appointed 1977
Anchorage

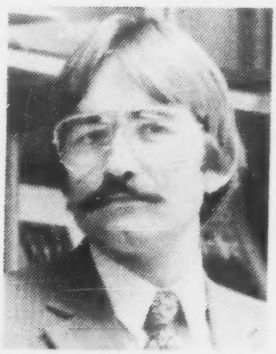
Douglas Serdahely
Appointed 1980
Anchorage

Milton Souter
Appointed 1978
Anchorage

Charles Cranston
Appointed 1981
Kenai

Roy Madsen
Appointed 1975
Kodiak

Beverly Cutler
Appointed 1982
Palmer

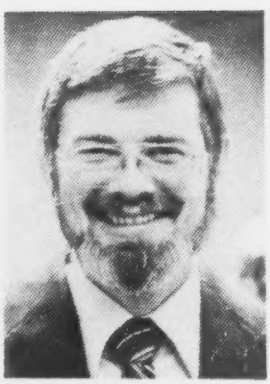


John Bosshard, III
Appointed 1984
Valdez

Superior Court Judges of the Fourth Judicial District

Presiding Judge
January to May 1988
Jay Hodges
Appointed 1976
Fairbanks

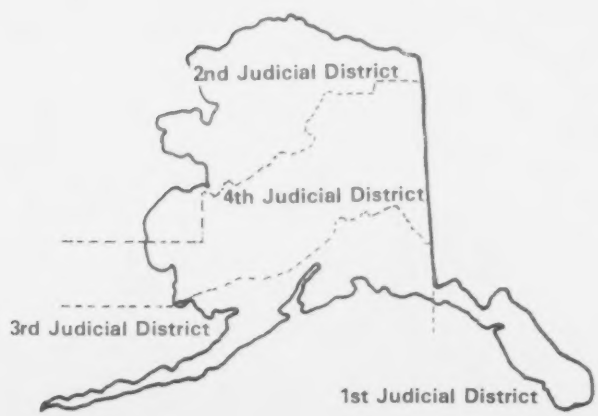
Presiding Judge
June to December 1988
Mary E. Greene
Appointed 1985
Fairbanks



James Blair
Appointed 1975
Fairbanks

Richard D. Savell
Appointed 1987
Fairbanks

Gail Roy Fraties
Appointed 1986
Bethel



The District Court

The Alaska Constitution provides that the legislature shall establish such lower courts as may be necessary. In 1959, the legislature created a district court for each judicial district and granted to the supreme court the power to increase or decrease the number of district court judges within each judicial district. As of June 30, 1988, there were 15 district court judges in Alaska. Two district court judgeships (one in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks) were vacant.

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION

A district court judge may:

- hear STATE MISDEMEANORS and violations of CITY AND BOROUGH ORDINANCES
- issue SUMMONSES, ARREST WARRANTS and SEARCH WARRANTS
- hear first appearances and PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS and record VITAL STATISTICS (in some areas of the state)
- serve as CORONER, hold inquests and act as temporary caretaker of property of deceased persons
- hear CIVIL CASES valued up to $35,000.
- hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)
- handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the state, where the services of a full-time district court judge are not required, magistrates preside over certain district court matters. Magistrates also serve in most metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the district court. As of June 30, 1988, there were 35 court locations in Alaska in which a magistrate was the highest ranking judicial officer.

A magistrate is not required to be a lawyer. The magistrate is a judicial officer of the district court whose authority is more limited than the authority of a district court judge.

District Court Judges of the First Judicial District

George Gucker
Appointed 1983
Ketchikan

Linn Asper
Appointed 1984
Juneau

District Court Judges of the Third Judicial District

Glen Anderson
Appointed 1978
Anchorage

Elaine Andrews
Appointed 1981
Anchorage

Martha Beckwith
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

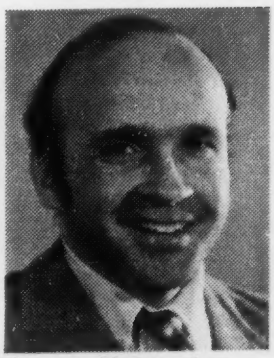
Natalie Finn
Appointed 1983
Anchorage

William Fuld
Appointed 1983
Anchorage

John Mason
Appointed 1970
Anchorage

Ralph Stemp
Appointed 1984
Anchorage

David Stewart
Appointed 1984
Anchorage



James Hornaday
Appointed 1976
Homer

Peter Ashman
Appointed 1987
Palmer

District Court Judges of the Fourth Judicial District

H. E. Crutchfield
Appointed 1980
Fairbanks

Jane Kauvar
Appointed 1981
Fairbanks

Christopher Zimmerman
Appointed 1985
Fairbanks

MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION

In civil cases, a magistrate may:

- hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)
- hear FORMAL CIVIL cases ($5,000 maximum)
- issue SUMMONSES, writs of HABEAS CORPUS (challenges to the legality of a person's confinement)
- issue MARRIAGE LICENSES and PERFORM MARRIAGES
- perform CORONER duties, including inquests and presumptive death hearings
- perform NOTARY PUBLIC functions, record VITAL STATISTICS (births, deaths and marriages) and issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS
- handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases
- act as a hearing officer to review an ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATION of a driver's license

In criminal matters, a magistrate may:

- enter a judgment of conviction if a defendant pleads guilty or no contest to any STATE MISDEMEANOR
- hold TRIALS and enter judgments in STATE MISDEMEANORS if the defendant agrees in writing to be tried by a magistrate
- hear trials of MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE violations, STATE TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS and violations under TITLE 11 of the Alaska Statutes
- preside over PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- issue ARREST WARRANTS, SUMMONSES and SEARCH WARRANTS
- conduct EXTRADITION (fugitive from justice) proceedings

Statewide Court Administration

Statewide court administration is the responsibility of the chief justice of the supreme court. By court rule, this responsibility is delegated to the administrative director of the courts subject to general guidelines set forth by the supreme court.

The Judicial Appointment Process

The governor of the State of Alaska appoints supreme court justices and judges of the court of appeals, superior court and district court from lists of qualified candidates submitted to the governor by the Alaska Judicial Council. The governor is given 45 days from receipt of nominations to make these appointments.

To be eligible for appointment to the supreme court, a person must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alaska for five years prior to appointment. A justice must be licensed to practice law in Alaska at the time of appointment and must have engaged in the active practice of law for eight years.

A court of appeals judge must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State of Alaska for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than eight years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the State of Alaska.

The qualifications of a judge of the superior court are the same as for a supreme court justice, except that only five years of active practice are necessary.

A district court judge must be 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state for at least five years, and (1) be licensed to practice law in Alaska and have engaged in active practice of law for not less than three years immediately preceding appointment, or (2) have served for at least seven years as a magistrate in the state and have graduated from an accredited law school.

Magistrates are not appointed by the governor nor are their qualifications reviewed by the Alaska Judicial Council. Their appointments are made for an indefinite period by the presiding judge of the judicial district in which they will serve. Each magistrate serves at the pleasure of the presiding judge.

A magistrate does not have to be a lawyer. A magistrate must be 21 years of age, a United States citizen, and a citizen of Alaska for six months prior to appointment.

Budget and Fiscal Affairs

The Alaska Legislature annually appropriates from the state general fund all funds for the operation of the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the appellate courts and court administration is prepared centrally by the administrative office.

The budget process for the court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the trial and appellate courts to the administrative director. The requests are reviewed with each district and the appellate courts and are modified to fit into the overall court budget plan. The court's budget request is reviewed and approved by the supreme court.

Following legislative review and appropriation, funds are then allocated to the various judicial districts, the appellate courts and the administrative office. The appropriation covers all costs of the judicial branch in the state including judges' salaries, facilities rent, clerks' offices and administrative support.

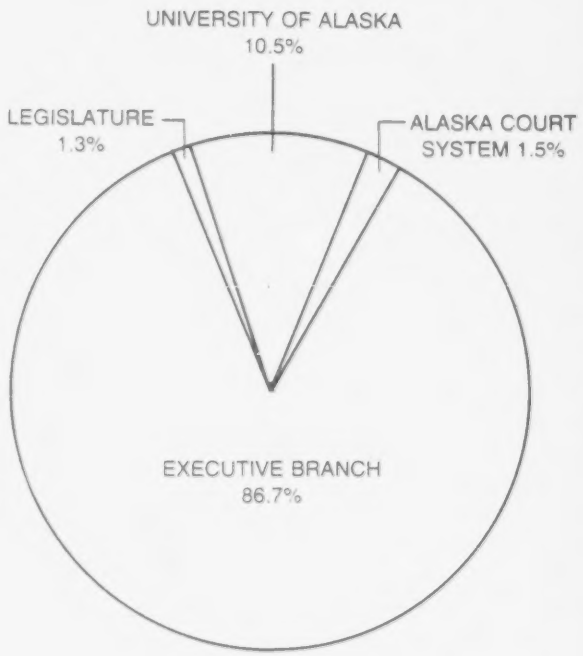
The court's FY 88 operating budget increased approximately 4% over FY 87. In previous fiscal years, the court experienced an average growth rate of approximately 3%.

The court system operating budget accounts for approximately 1.5% of the total state operating budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the court system during fiscal year 1986 were $39,003,900; fiscal year 1987, $35,851,900, and fiscal year 1988, $37,306,100.

Personnel costs, at the 1988 level of $29,313,600, represent approximately 79% of the total operating budget. Expenses for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 59 locations across the state amounted to $2,219,500. Jury fees amounted to $1,033,600. Due to the distances between courts, approximately $710,700 was spent for travel including judicial, administrative, conference and juror transportation and living expenses. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage, equipment and rental,

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL YEAR 1988

PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING BUDGET



Total Operating Budget = 2,505.5 million

STATEWIDE BUDGET FOR ALASKA COURT SYSTEM - FISCAL YEAR 1988

Operating Budget Unit	FY 88 Expenditures	Full-Time Positions		
		Judges/ Justices	Magistrates	Support Personnel
Appellate Courts	$ 2,961,100	8		44
Trial Courts:				
1st District	4,172,600	7	11	47
2nd District	2,980,100	3	16	17
3rd District	15,473,700	28	15	234
4th District	6,600,800	9	15	85
Administration	5,117,800			67
Total	$37,306,100	55	57	494

make up approximately $4,028,700 of the annual expenditures of the court.

Revenues generated by the courts are deposited in the state general fund, except those originating from municipal ordinance violations, which are disbursed to the respective municipalities.

The court system annually collects over $5,300,000 in revenues. In fiscal year 1988, the revenues generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to $3,476,800; civil case filing fees ($70 superior court, $35 district court, $15 small claims) $1,141,900; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies) and other miscellaneous receipts, $575,600; and cost recoveries and interest on investment, $176,000.

Judicial Retention Elections

Each supreme court justice and each court of appeals judge is subject to approval or rejection by a majority of voters statewide on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, each justice must participate in a retention election every ten years; each court of appeals judge must participate every eight years.

Each superior court judge is subject to approval or rejection by the voters of the judicial district at the first general election held more than three years after the judge's appointment. Thereafter, the judge is subject to approval or rejection every sixth year. Each district court judge must also run in a retention election in his or her judicial district, at the first general election held more than one year after appointment and in a like manner every fourth year thereafter.

State laws which require judges to participate in retention elections do not apply to magistrates.

Judicial Education

Judicial training in Alaska takes several different forms. There is a statewide judicial conference each year for judges which includes training in specific areas of court procedures or operations. Judges are eligible for training at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. All magistrates attend at least one magistrate conference during a calendar year. During odd-numbered years, regional magistrate conferences are held for the four judicial districts and the Bethel area magistrates. During even numbered years, a statewide magistrate conference is held in Anchorage. Training judges, deputy training judges, and staff of the administrative office regularly visit with magistrates in their own court location for on-site training. The administrative office prepares written educational materials that are distributed to magistrates.

The 1988 statewide magistrate conference is scheduled to be held October 10-13 in Anchorage. During FY 88 two magistrates received one week of on-site training at their respective locations from administrative staff and one magistrate received two weeks of on-site training at the magistrate's location from administrative staff. Three magistrates received a week of training in Anchorage from administrative staff. During FY 88, two magistrates and four district court judges attended outside training on cases involving alcohol and drugs. This training was made possible by a grant to the court system from the Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency.

Alaska Judicial Council

The Alaska Judicial Council, which operates independently of the court system, was created by the state constitution to perform two primary functions: (1) to solicit, screen and nominate applicants for gubernatorial appointments to vacant judgeship positions and (2) to conduct studies for the improvement in the administration of justice and make recommendations to the legislature and the supreme court. The council is comprised of the chief justice, who serves as chair and ex officio member; three attorney members appointed by the Board of Governors of the Bar Association; and three non-attorney members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. These six members serve for six-year terms.

The judicial council, which must report to the legislature and the supreme court at least once every two years, is assisted by a full-time executive director and support staff. For more information regarding the functions of the Alaska Judicial Council, call (907) 279-2526.

Commission on Judicial Conduct

The Commission on Judicial Conduct, created by the state constitution, operates independently of the court system.

The commission consists of nine members: three state court judges or justices; three lawyers with at least ten years experience in the practice of law in Alaska; and three persons who are not lawyers or judges. The commission investigates complaints against state judges and justices. The commission has the power to reprimand a justice or judge either publicly or privately. The commission may also refer matters to the supreme court with a recommendation that a judge be suspended, removed or retired from office or publicly or privately censured by the supreme court.

In calendar year 1987, the commission received 49 complaints. One 1987 matter remained pending for a formal hearing and consideration in 1988. Additionally, at the end of 1987 one matter was on appeal to the state supreme court. The commission issued three private reprimands during 1987. Commission offices were closed to receipt of complaints for 5.5 months due to the exhaustion of budgeted funds.

For more information regarding the Commission on Judicial Conduct, call (907) 264-0528.

APPELLATE COURTS

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE APPELLATE COURTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987

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Report on The Activity of The Appellate Courts for Fiscal Year 1988

SUPREME COURT

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICAL CATEGORIES

The supreme court's caseload is divided into four statistical categories:

Civil Appeals - A party may appeal as of right a final judgment in a civil case to the supreme court.

Criminal Appeals - An aggrieved party who is not satisfied with a decision in the court of appeals does not have an automatic right to have the supreme court consider the matter. Rather, the party must file a petition for hearing, seeking to have the supreme court exercise its discretion and agree to hear the case. A petition for hearing may be filed in three types of cases: (a) review of a decision by the court of appeals on a final appeal of the merits of a conviction or of the sentence imposed on a criminal defendant; (b) review of a ruling by the court of appeals on a petition for review of an interlocutory order of the trial court; and (c) review of a ruling by the court of appeals in a criminal appeal of a district court judgment to the superior court and then by petition for hearing to the court of appeals. A petition for hearing to the supreme court that arises in any of these contexts and raises either criminal merit or sentence issues will be statistically included in the heading "criminal appeals."

Petitions for Review - A party may petition the supreme court to review an interlocutory decision of the trial court while the case is still proceeding in the lower court. As with a petition for hearing, there is no automatic right of appeal and the supreme court must exercise its discretionary power and agree to hear the matter. This type of application is limited to civil cases.[1]

Original Applications - There are a number of types of proceedings that do not involve appellate review of a specific ruling by a lower court. Instead, the application for relief is initially filed with the supreme court. These proceedings include bar admission and attorney discipline matters, and cases referred to the supreme court under Appellate Rule 407 in which a federal court has certified that questions of state law are present for which there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the state supreme court.

FILINGS
(Tables I & III)

A total of 607 new cases were filed, reinstated or transferred to the supreme court during FY 88.[2] This represents a 3% increase from FY 87, a 4% decrease from FY 86,[3] and a 15% increase from FY 85.

The 338 new civil appeals filed in FY 88 was a 5% decrease from the 356 civil filings in FY 87 and a 15% increase from the 295 civil filings in

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1,2&3 See page 42 for all footnote references.

FY 86. It should be noted that the FY 87 figure is the highest number of civil appeals filed in any year since 1976 when comparable statistics began to be collected. The FY 88 figure for new civil filings is the second highest total since 1976.

The total number of discretionary petitions filed with the supreme court increased by 11% from 219 new petitions filed in FY 87 to 244 in FY 88. The FY 88 figure is a 25% decrease from the FY 86 total (313 total filings).

The total number of criminal discretionary petitions filed with the court decreased in FY 88 to 98 petitions for hearing filed. This is an 8% decrease from FY 87 (107 filings), and a 43% decrease from FY 86 (173 filings).

The number of civil discretionary petitions filed increased in FY 88 to 146 new petitions for review, the highest total since 156 petitions for review were filed in 1978. It represents a 30% increase from FY 87 (112 filings), and a 4% increase from FY 86 (140 filings).

Twenty-five original applications were filed with the supreme court in FY 88. This figure represents a 108% increase from FY 87 , but it is comparable to the level of filings for this type of case between FY 83 and FY 86.

It is also valuable to compare the total filings in FY 88 with the filings from previous years in terms of overall caseload composition. In effect, whether the overall numbers increased or decreased, did the "mix" of new cases filed change from prior years? The following chart lists the filings for each fiscal year in the four categories collected as a percentage of the overall filings for that year:

SUPREME COURT
Chart I

Caseload Composition - Filings

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 88	56%	16%	24%	4%
FY 87	61	18	19	2
FY 86	47	27	22	4
FY 85	59	19	18	4
FY 84	55	17	24	4
FY 83	53	21	22	4
FY 82	63	8	26	3

As Chart I indicates, caseload composition has changed little over the last seven years. FY 82 has been used as the initial year because that was the first full year of statistics for the supreme court after the creation of the court of appeals and the transfer of a large block of cases to that new court. In general, the chart reflects the fact that for the last seven fiscal years, approximately 55 to 60% of the court's new filings have been civil appeals and approximately 40% of the filings have been discretionary petitions.

DISPOSITIONS
(Table II & III)

The supreme court disposed of 649 cases in FY 88. This is the highest number of total dispositions in any year since comparable statistics began to be calculated in 1976. This figure represents a 24% increase over the FY 87 total (522 dispositions), and a 1% increase from the FY 86 total (645). The FY 86 figure had been the previous highest number of total dispositions in any fiscal year since 1976.

The greatest increase in the FY 88 dispositions was in civil appeals, where the court disposed of 371 cases. This is a 33% increase from FY 87 (278 total civil dispositions), and a 13% increase from FY 86 (328). The FY 88 total is the highest since comparable statistics began to be calculated in 1976.

The total number of petitions for hearing and review decided in FY 88 increased to 255 petitions, a 10% increase from the 231 decided in FY 87, and a 12% decrease from the 290 decided in FY 86. Subdividing these figures for total petitions filed reveals that while the number of petitions for hearing decided decreased, the number of petitions for review decided in FY 88 increased. The 113 petitions for hearing decided in FY 88 is a 6% decrease from the FY 87 total (120) and a 31% decrease from the FY 86 total (163). The FY 88 total of 142 petitions for review decided is a 28% increase from the FY 87 total (111), and a 12% increase from the FY 86 total (127). The FY 88 total (142) is the highest number of petitions for review decided by the court since FY 81 (146).

The FY 88 disposition figures show that the court was able to cut into its overall backlog of cases during the last fiscal year. The court disposed of 33 more civil appeals and 15 more petitions for hearing than were filed in FY 88. It stayed even with the number of petitions for review and original applications filed and disposed of during the last fiscal year. Overall, the total number of cases pending at the end of the year dropped from 455 at the end of FY 87 to 413 at the end of FY 88.

As with filings, it is interesting to view the court's annual disposition statistics in terms of caseload composition. Chart II (on the following page) sets out these figures for the past seven fiscal years in terms of dispositions for each category as a percentage of the overall dispositions for that year. The FY 82 figures reflect the fact that the court of appeals began operations in September of 1980 and by FY 82 it had not issued that many decisions that could be the basis for petitions for hearing to the supreme court. The caseload composition for dispositions has remained quite consistent since FY 83.

SUPREME COURT
Chart II

Caseload Composition - Dispositions

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 88	57%	17%	22%	4%
FY 87	53	23	21	3
FY 86	51	25	20	4
FY 85	56	19	22	3
FY 84	57	18	21	4
FY 83	57	18	22	3
FY 82	65	6	24	5

The disposition totals for FY 88 can also be considered in terms of the number of cases decided on the merits versus those disposed of not on the merits. In FY 88, the court decided 301 cases on the merits out of 649 total dispositions, or 46% percent of the total. This compares with 44% decided on the merits in FY 87 (220 of 522 total dispositions), 40% in FY 86 (256 of 645 total dispositions), 44% in FY 85 (213 out of 484 total dispositions), and 45% in FY 84 (257 out of 567 total dispositions).

The court issued 161 opinions in FY 88, a 40% increase from the 115 opinions published in FY 87, and a 23% increase from the FY 86 total of 131. The FY 88 total is the highest since the court issued 172 opinions in FY 83.

The court also issued 71 unpublished Memorandum Opinion and Judgments (MO&Js), a 61% increase from the 44 MO&Js released in FY 87, and a 13% increase from the 63 MO&Js released in FY 86. The publication percentage (published opinions as a percentage of total written rulings on the merits), was 69% in FY 88. This figure has declined over the last several years from 93% in FY 81 to 87% in FY 82, 89% in FY 83, 87% in FY 84, 61% in FY 85, 66% in FY 86, 72% in FY 87 and 69% in FY 88. This trend reflects the court's increased use of MO&Js as a means of deciding cases without the time and effort necessary to prepare a formal opinion for publication in each case.

PENDING CASELOAD
(Tables III, IV & VI)

The number of cases pending on June 30, 1988, stood at 413, a 9% decrease from the end-of-year total for FY 87 (455), and a 6% increase from the FY 86 total (390).

The number of pending civil appeals decreased by 8% from 379 in FY 87 to 347 in FY 88. The number of petitions for hearing pending at the end of FY 88 decreased by 44% from 34 at the end of FY 87 to 19 at the end of FY 88. The number of pending petitions for review in-

creased by 9% from 35 at the end of FY 87 to 38 at the end of FY 88.

Reviewing the pending caseload based upon the stage in the appellate process that the case has reached rather than upon the nature of the proceedings reveals that 67% of the pending cases (275 of 413 total cases) were at a stage of the appellate proceeding prior to consideration of the case on the merits by the court (awaiting preparation of the record, filing of briefs, or submission of the case to the court on the briefs or oral argument). Another 26% of the cases (109 of 413) had been submitted to the court, but had not yet had a decision on whether to grant a discretionary application or the court had not filed an opinion or MO&J on the merits. In FY 87, 57% of the cases pending at the end of the year were at a stage prior to consideration by the court and 35% of the cases were before the court for a decision on the merits. The FY 86 figures were 58% and 31%, and the FY 85 figures were 56% and 58%.

This shift in FY 88 in the breakdown of the pending caseload based upon the stage in the appellate process reached appears to be due to several factors. The total number of dispositions was the highest in many years. The court, in effect, disposed of cases faster than new ones were perfected and assigned to them on the merits. Second, while the average time for record preparation decreased in FY 88, the average number of days to complete the briefing increased. The pending cases were not briefed as quickly as in prior fiscal years and could not be assigned to the court as quickly for consideration on the merits.

Chart III contains a breakdown of the caseload pending at the end of the fiscal year based upon the stage in the appellate process that the cases had reached. The chart shows that the court is facing a large block of cases in which briefing will be completed and the cases will become ready for consideration on the merits and disposition during FY 89.

SUPREME COURT
Chart III

Caseload Pending at End of Fiscal Year
Based Upon Stage of Appeal Reached

Fiscal Year	Awaiting Record	Awaiting Briefing	Awaiting Argument or Submission	Awaiting Decision on Merits
FY 88	20%	41%	5%	26%
FY 87	14	36	8	35
FY 86	28	24	7	31
FY 85	22	26	8	38
FY 84	13	37	12	31
FY 83	16	22	13	42

While the composition of the caseload pending at the end of the fiscal year has shifted over the last several years when viewed in terms of the stage of the appellate process that the cases have reached, Chart IV shows that it has remained constant for the last several years when considered in terms of case type.

SUPREME COURT
Chart IV

Caseload Composition
Pending at End of Fiscal Year

Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Civil	Petitions for Hearing	Petitions for Review	Original Applications
FY 88	84%	5%	9%	2%
FY 87	83	7	8	2
FY 86	78	12	8	2
FY 85	82	9	5	4
FY 84	81	7	11	1
FY 83	82	10	7	2

TIME REQUIRED FOR DISPOSITION OF CASES (Table XI)

Computerized statistics for the time required for disposition of civil appeals, figures for median and average number of days to disposition, and the tenth and ninetieth percentile statistics first became available in FY 86. While Table V includes length of time to disposition statistics for FY 85, the FY 88 statistics can be most accurately compared to the FY 87 and FY 86 computerized information.

The ideal time frame for completion of an appeal under the time limits specified in the Appellate Rules and the internal operating procedures of the court is 10.8 months.[4] The average time for disposition of a civil appeal decreased from 16.8 months in FY 87 and 16.6 months in FY 86 to 16.5 months in FY 88. The average number of days between the filing of a notice of appeal and the closing of a civil

[4] See page 42 for all footnote references.

case decreased by 2% from 504 days in FY 87 to 496 days in FY 88. The median number of days for completion of a civil appeal in FY 88 decreased by 3% from 482 days in FY 87 to 469 days in FY 88. The median figure is 27 days less than the average number of days needed to decide a civil appeal in FY 88. The figure for the average number of days to completion of a civil appeal appears to have been skewed upward by the closing of at least one very old case in FY 88.

The average period of time from the filing of the notice of appeal to oral argument or submission of the case for consideration on the briefs decreased from 302 days in FY 86 and 322 days in FY 87 to 292 days in FY 88. While it took longer to get briefing completed in civil appeals in FY 88, the records were certified on the average 9 days faster. The decrease in the average length of time between the completion of the last brief and oral argument or submission of the case on the merits from 86 days in FY 87 to 61 days in FY 88 reflects the fact that there was a smaller backlog of cases awaiting oral argument and cases could be placed on oral argument calendars faster than in past years.

While the court disposed of more cases in FY 88 than in any year since 1976, the average time period from oral argument or submission of the case on the briefs to the publication of an opinion or MO&J increased from 168 days in FY 85 and FY 86 and 158 days in FY 87 to 182 days in FY 88. This increase in the total length of time that an appeal was under advisement with the court was due to an increase in the average amount of time it took the court to circulate a draft opinion after argument or submission on the briefs. This average figure increased from 84 days in FY 86 and 72 days in FY 87 to 94 days in FY 88. There was little change in the average amount of time between circulation of the draft and the final publication of a decision on the merits: 84 days in FY 86, 86 days in FY 87, and 88 days in FY 88.

PETITIONS FOR HEARING

The supreme court has traditionally exercised its discretionary power to hear appeals from the decisions of the court of appeals sparingly. Chart V (on the following page) sets out figures for the fiscal years for which comparable statistics are available. The 20% granted rate in FY 86 appears to be due to the fact that during FY 86 the court granted and stayed 13 petitions for hearing that raised issues similar to those presented in State v. Andrews and Koenig, 707 P.2d 900 (Alaska App. 1985), aff'd, 723 P.2d 85 (Alaska 1986). This block of cases was subsequently remanded in FY 87 for further action in light of Andrews, but the granting of this block of cases skewed the FY 86 grant percentage upward. There does not appear to be any comparable factor to explain the decrease in the percentage granted rate for FY 88.

SUPREME COURT
Chart V

Petitions for Hearing

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Petitions Filed	121	92	102	173	107	98
Petitions Denied	82	95	78	131	85	94
Petitions Granted	12	15	12	32	13	6
Percentage Granted	13%	14%	13%	20%	13%	6%

PETITIONS FOR REVIEW

The supreme court annually considers a large number of petitions to review interlocutory decisions of the trial court or the court of appeals. Chart VI provides information on the number of petitions for review that the court grants. The "petitions granted" category includes all petitions in which the court either (a) granted the petition and ordered further briefing and ultimately issued an opinion or MO&J on the merits, or (b) granted the petition and summarily ruled upon the merits of the petition without further briefing. Thus, the number of petitions for review granted differs in this sense from the number of petitions for hearing granted because the court rarely grants petitions for hearing and summarily decides the merits of the matter without further briefing.

SUPREME COURT
Chart VI

Petitions for Review

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Petitions Filed	140	111	145
Petitions Denied	95	72	87
Petitions Granted	21	23	23
Percentage Granted	18%	24%	21%

COURT OF APPEALS

EXPLANATION OF STATISTICAL CATEGORIES

The court of appeals' caseload has traditionally been divided into the following statistical categories:

Merit Appeals - Cases in which a party raises issues on the merits of a conviction in a direct appeal from the superior court or the district court. If the party raises issues on both the merits of the conviction and the sentence imposed, the case is included in this category.

Sentence Appeals - Cases in which a party appeals the sentence imposed.

Petitions - Cases in which a party requests that the court of appeals exercise its discretion in reviewing a ruling in a pending superior or district court matter (petition for review) or requests that the court of appeals review a decision of the superior court sitting on appeal from a final judgment in the district court (petition for hearing).

Original Applications - Cases in which relief cannot be obtained from the court of appeals through one of the above types of appeals.

FILINGS
(Tables VII & IX)

A total of 497 new cases were filed, reinstated, or transferred to the court of appeals in FY 88.[5] This represents a 5% decrease from the 523 filings in FY 87, and a 15% decrease from the 588 filings in FY 86. The 287 new merit appeals filed in FY 88 is a 14% decrease from the 332 filed in FY 87 and a 17% decrease from the 346 filed in FY 86. The 146 sentence appeals filed in FY 88 is a 7% increase from the 137 filed in FY 87, but an 8% decrease from the 158 filed in FY 86 and FY 85. The 62 new petitions filed in FY 88 represents a 15% increase from the 54 filed in FY 87 and a 25% decrease from the 83 filed in FY 86. Two original applications were filed with the court of appeals in FY 88, as compared to no original applications filed in FY 87.

Reviewing the new filings in terms of total felony versus total misdemeanor figures reveals that 68% of the appeals filed in FY 88 (337 of 497) involved felonies (both merit and sentence appeals). Misdemeanor appeals (both merit and sentence) totaled 96 new cases, or 19% of the total filings. Chart I breaks down the filings over the last several years between felony and misdemeanor appeals.

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[5] See page 42 for all footnote references

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart I

Caseload Composition - Filings
Felony versus Misdemeanor

Fiscal Year	Felony (Merit & Sentence)	Misdemeanor (Merit & Sentence)
FY 88	68%	19%
FY 87	68	21
FY 86	62	24
FY 85	67	21
FY 84	63	24

The number of felony petitions, misdemeanor petitions and petitions for hearing filed has fluctuated over the last five years. Chart II lists the total filings for each type of petition and each total as a percentage of the total number of petitions filed in each of the last five years.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart II

Caseload Composition - Petition Filings

Fiscal Year	Total Petitions Filed	Felony Petitions	Misdemeanor Petitions	Petitions for Hearing
		Number Filed (% Total)		
FY 88	62	48 (77%)	8 (13%)	6 (10%)
FY 87	54	39 (72)	13 (24)	2 (4)
FY 86	82	42 (51)	30 (37)	10 (12)
FY 85	60	52 (87)	8 (13)	- (0)
FY 84	66	42 (64)	16 (24)	8 (12)

It is also useful to review the court's caseload composition for all new filings to see whether it has changed in the past few years. Chart III sets out the filings in the four statistical categories as a percentage of the total filings in the individual fiscal years.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart III

Caseload Composition - Filings
Statistical Category

Fiscal Year	Merit	Sentence	Petitions	Original Applications
FY 88	58%	29%	13%	0
FY 87	64	26	10	0
FY 86	59	27	14	0
FY 85	57	31	12	0
FY 84	59	28	12	1
FY 83	59	28	13	0

DISPOSITIONS

(Tables VII, VIII & IX)

The court of appeals disposed of 469 cases during FY 88, a 3% decrease from the 483 dispositions in FY 87, and a 32% decrease from the 688 dispositions in FY 86. The number of merit appeals decided decreased by 13% from 293 in FY 87 to 256 in FY 88. The number of sentence appeal dispositions increased by 7% from 135 in FY 87 to 145 in FY 88. Finally, the number of petitions decided increased by 22% from 54 in FY 87 to 66 in FY 88.

The ratio of felony to misdemeanor dispositions (both merit and sentence) has remained constant for several years. In FY 88, 66% of the total dispositions involved felony matters (308 out of 469 total dispositions), and 20% involved misdemeanor cases (93 out of 469). Chart IV sets out the ratio for past fiscal years.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart IV

Caseload Composition - Dispositions
Felony versus Misdemeanor

Fiscal Year	Felony (Merit & Sentence)	Misdemeanor (Merit & Sentence)
FY 88	66%	20%
FY 87	64	25
FY 86	64	21
FY 85	63	25
FY 84	63	21
FY 83	58	28

When the number of felony dispositions is divided between merit and sentence appeals, it reveals that 59% of the felony dispositions in FY 88 (183 of 308) involved merit cases and 41% involved sentence appeals (125 of 308). As noted in Chart V, this ratio has remained stable over the past several years.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart V

Felony Dispositions

	Merit Appeals	Sentence Appeals
FY 88	59%	41%
FY 87	60	40
FY 86	58	42
FY 85	64	36
FY 84	56	44
FY 83	54	46

In misdemeanor cases, Chart VI reflects that the disposition ratio between merit and sentence appeals had shifted between FY 84 and FY 87 with misdemeanor merit appeals constituting an increasingly larger percentage of the dispositions. The FY 88 ratio for misdemeanor dispositions of 78% merit (73 of 93) and 22% sentence appeals (20 of 93) is much closer to the FY 84 ratio than to the ratios for FY 85 through FY 87. When this FY 88 disposition ratio is compared to the filing ratio of misdemeanor merit versus misdemeanor sentence appeals,[6] it shows that the court was able to reduce the backlog of pending misdemeanor sentence appeals that had developed at the end of FY 87.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart VI

Misdemeanor Dispositions

	Merit Appeals	Sentence Appeals
FY 88	78%	22%
FY 87	92	8
FY 86	86	14
FY 85	85	15
FY 84	81	19
FY 83	93	7

[6] See page 42 for all footnote references

The court of appeals issued 106 published opinions in FY 88, a 29% increase from the 82 filed in FY 87, a 29% decrease from the 149 filed in FY 86, and a 3% increase from the 103 filed in FY 85. The court also issued 196 unpublished MO&Js, a 29% decrease from the 277 filed in FY 87, a 42% decrease from the 337 filed in FY 86, and an 18% decrease from the 238 filed in FY 85. The FY 88 figures reflect a publication percentage of 35%. This compares with publication percentages of 26% in FY 87, 31% in FY 86, 30% in FY 85, and 33% in FY84.

Total dispositions can be compared with total filings in order to reveal backlog trends. In felony merit cases, 202 cases were filed in FY 88 and the court disposed of 183 cases. One hundred and thirty-five felony sentence appeals were filed, while the court disposed of 125 such appeals. Thus, the court's backlog of felony cases increased by 29 cases. Eighty-five misdemeanor appeals were filed in FY 88, and the court disposed of 73 such cases. Eleven misdemeanor sentence appeals were added, and there were 20 dispositions. Thus, the overall backlog of misdemeanor appeals increased by 3 cases in FY 88. Finally, 62 petitions were filed and 66 were decided, reducing the backlog by 4 cases. The court lost ground on reducing the backlog on felony matters and stayed even on misdemeanor appeals and petitions.

It is also helpful to review the annual dispositions from the point of view of caseload composition. Chart VII lists the dispositions for each statistical category as a percentage of total dispositions for the fiscal year. It reveals that the overall mix of cases decided by the court each year has not changed substantially since FY 82.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart VII

Caseload Composition - Dispositions

Fiscal Year	Statistical Category			
	Merit	Sentence	Petitions	Original Applications
FY 88	55%	31%	14%	0
FY 87	61	28	11	0
FY 86	55	30	15	0
FY 85	61	27	12	0
FY 84	53	32	15	0
FY 83	59	29	12	0
FY 82	53	19	24	4
FY 81	42	21	34	3

PENDING CASELOAD
(Tables VII and IX & X)

There were 457 open cases in the court of appeals on June 30, 1988, a 7% increase from the 427 cases pending at the end of FY 87. Of these 457 cases, 79% (360 of 457) were merit appeals, and 20% (91 of 457) were sentence appeals. The comparable ratios for prior years were 78% merit to 19% sentence in FY 87, 79% to 19% in FY 86, and 70% to 26% in FY 85.

Fifty-nine percent of the 457 open files at the end of FY 88 (268 of 457) were awaiting the completion of the record, the filing of briefs, or the submission of the case to the court. Another 28% of the total (130 of 457) were under advisement (awaiting the circulation of a draft opinion or MO&J or the filing of the decision). The comparable ratios of cases pending at a stage prior to submission to the court versus cases under advisement were 65% to 26% in FY 87, 72% to 16% in FY 86, 45% to 45% in FY 85, and 59% to 32% in FY 84.

Chart VIII breaks these figures down further into the various categories for the cases at a stage prior to submission to the court. As the chart notes, a sizable backlog had developed in FY 86 and FY 87 of cases awaiting the completion of the record on appeal. Steps were taken to resolve this bottleneck, including the awarding of bids to transcribers outside the court system to prepare transcripts, and this backlog has been reduced. The number of cases stayed as a percentage of the total pending caseload has increased over the last few years, reflecting the increase in the number of appeals that have been stayed pending resolution of the issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS
Chart VIII
Caseload Pending at End of Fiscal Year
Based Upon Stage of Appeal Reached

Fiscal Year	Awaiting Record	Awaiting Briefing	Awaiting Argument or Submission	Stayed	Awaiting Decision on Merits
FY 88	24%	33%	2%	9%	28%
FY 87	32	33	0	6	26
FY 86	33	36	3	4	17
FY 85	17	27	1	5	46
FY 84	16	33	10	7	32
FY 83	18	31	8	5	26

TIME REQUIRED FOR DISPOSITION OF CASES (Table XI)

The average time for disposition in FY 88 was 572 days for felony merit appeals, 308 days for misdemeanor merit appeals, 239 days for felony sentence appeals and 264 for misdemeanor sentence appeals. These figures represent a 19% increase for felony merit appeals, a 4% increase for misdemeanor merit appeals, a 17% increase for felony sentence appeals, and a 7% decrease for misdemeanor sentence appeals from FY 87.

It should be noted that the median number of days for disposition in each of the statistical categories was lower than the average number of days for disposition in FY 88. This is an indication that cases on the upper end of the disposition figures, which took a long time to complete, skewed the figures for the average number of days upwards.

FOOTNOTES

1. A party may appeal as of right a decision by the district court in a civil matter to the superior court. The losing party in the superior court may then petition the supreme court to exercise its discretion and hear the matter. These civil petitions for hearing have been included in the statistical category of "petitions for review."

2. Hereafter, all references to "filings" shall include both new filings, reinstatements of cases previously closed, and cases transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court pursuant to Appellate Rule 408. There were 595 new filings, 9 cases reinstated, and 3 cases transferred to the supreme court from the court of appeals in FY 88.

3. Statistics for FY 88 will be compared throughout with figures for several prior fiscal years in order to provide a better picture of recent statistical trends in the supreme court and the court of appeals.

4. This "ideal time frame" is calculated based upon assumptions that (a) all of the deadlines in the Appellate Rules for the certification of the record and the filing of the briefs are met, (b) oral argument is scheduled for a date six weeks after the filing of the request for oral argument, and (c) the court circulates a draft opinion or MO&J within 90 days and the draft is approved and published within 40 days thereafter. Based upon a 30-day month, the total of 325 days for completion of the appeal has been rounded to 10.8 months.

5. Hereafter, all references to "filings" shall include both new filings, reinstatements of cases previously closed, and cases transferred from the supreme court to the court of appeals. There were 491 new filings, 4 cases reinstated, and 2 cases transferred from the supreme court to the court of appeals in FY 88.

6. The figures for misdemeanor filings for the same fiscal years are:

	Merit		Sentence	
	% of Total	(No. Filed)	% of Total	(No. Filed)
FY 88	89%	(85)	11%	(11)
FY 87	83	(84)	17%	(17)
FY 86	87	(120)	13	(18)
FY 85	80	(85)	20	(21)
FY 84	83	(106)	17	(21)

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE I

RECAPITULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1988

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review	Original Applications	TOTAL
Beginning	379	34	35	7	455
Transferred to Court of Appeals	1		1		2
Transferred from Court of Appeals			1	2	3
Filed	331	98	144	22	595
Reinstated	7		1	1	9
Converted[a] (net)	+1	+1	-2		0
Corrected (net)					0
Closed	371	113	142	23	649
Ending	347	19	38	9	413

[a]By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during 1988.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE II

DISPOSITIONS - FISCAL 1988

DISPOSITIONS	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review[a]	Original Applications	TOTAL ALL CASES
PUBLISHED OPINION					
Affirmed	62		9	1	72
Reversed or vacated	59	6	7	1	73
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	41		1		42
Other	4		1	1	6
Total	166	6	18	3	193
SUMMARILY ON MERITS					
Affirmed	61				61
Reversed or vacated	10		2		12
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	7			4	11
Other	3		12	9	24
Total	81		14	13	108
TOTAL ON MERITS	247	6	32	16	301
PETITION DENIALS		94	87	4	185
DISMISSALS					
Stipulated or by Appellant	94	4	9		107
Motion of Appellee	5				5
Sua sponte	25	9	14	3	51
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	124	107	110	7	348
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	371	113	142	23	649

[a]Also includes two small categories of petitions for hearing. See text.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE III - HISTORICAL[a]

	1980-81[c]	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87[d]	1987-88
A. FILINGS[b]								
Civil Appeals	303	257	271	300	311	295	356	338
Criminal Appeals	32	33	92	79	93	152	107	98
Sentence Appeals	15	1	14	13	9	21		
Petitions for Review	119	104	113	129	92	140	112	146
Original Applications	24	14	19	20	23	23	12	25
TOTAL	493	409	509	541	528	631	587	607
B. DISPOSITIONS								
Civil Appeals	264	273	307	325	273	328	278	371
Criminal Appeals	104	26	83	89	79	148	120	113
Sentence Appeals	32	1	12	12	14	15		
Petitions for Review	146	102	118	119	104	127	111	142
Original Applications	22	20	18	22	14	27	13	23
TOTAL	568	422	538	567	484	645	522	649
C. DISPOSITIONS								
On Merits	348	209	241	257	213	256	220	301
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	88	98	179	190	157	230	157	185
Dismissals	132	115	118	120	114	159	145	163
TOTAL	568	422	538	567	484	645	522	649
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED	263	140	172	148	104	131	115	161
MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	19	21	21	43	66	63	44	71
E. PENDING END OF YEAR								
Civil Appeals	366	353	316	291	331	303	379	347
Criminal Appeals	13	23	33	21	35	41	34	19
Sentence Appeals	1	1	4	5	1	6		
Petitions for Review	28	29	26	38	22	32	35	38
Original Applications	10	6	7	5	15	8	7	9
TOTAL	418	412	386	360	404	390	455	413

[a]The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassifications and corrections. See footnote a to Table I.

[b]Includes reinstatements.

[c]On September 18, 1980, the Court of Appeals began operations and the jurisdiction and workload of the Supreme Court changed significantly. Information before and after that date is therefore not strictly comparable.

[d]Criminal appeals and sentence appeals have been merged and listed solely as criminal appeals beginning with FY87. See also Explanation of Statistical Categories for the Supreme Court in the text.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE IV

REASONS FOR CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1988

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions	Original Applications	TOTAL ALL CASES
Awaiting record	83			1	84
Awaiting briefs	149	5	12	5	171
Awaiting hearing/submission	20				20
Awaiting draft opinion	39	2	4	2	47
Draft opinion circulating	33		3		36
Awaiting decision on granting petition		11	15		26
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	7	1	1	1	10
Stayed or remanded	16		3		19
TOTAL CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1988	347	19	38	9	413

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE V

LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION

(Average Number of Days)

Cases Decided by Opinion or MO&J

	Fiscal Year 1988 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)	Fiscal Year 1987 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases Considered)	Fiscal Year 1986 Civil Appeals	(Number of Cases (Considered)	Fiscal Year 1985 Civil Appeals	
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	81	(242)	90	(157)	71	(193)	73	
Record certification to Last Brief	150	(241)	146	(155)	147	(193)	150	
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	61	(240)	86	(156)	84	(192)	86	
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	94	(231)	72	(149)	84	(184)	69	
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	88	(232)	86	(149)	84	(185)	99	
Publication to Closing	22	(242)	29	(158)	25	(193)	19	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS	496	(242)	504	(158)	498	(193)	496	(181)
Lowest Total Number of Days	240		27		218		182	
Tenth Percentile	334		329		335		-	
Median Number of Days	469		482		467		-	
Ninetieth Percentile	656		658		684		-	
Highest Total Number of Days	1455		1856		1096		1350	

ALASKA SUPREME COURT & COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VI

BACKLOG MONTHS

	At FY88 disposition rate, months necessary to dispose of:	
	FY88 Filings	Cases Pending 6/30/88
SUPREME COURT		
All cases	11.2	7.6
Civil appeals only	10.9	11.2
COURT OF APPEALS		
All cases	12.7	11.7
Felony merit appeals only	13.2	19.0
Misdemeanor merit appeals only	13.9	11.5
Sentence appeals only	15.2	9.5

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VII

RECAPITULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1988

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Beginning	276	54	73	16	6	1	1		427
Transferred from Supreme Court	1				1				2
Transferred to Supreme Court					2		1		3
Filed	198	84	135	11	47	8	6	2	491
Reinstated	3	1							4
Converted (net)[a]	-1	-2	+1	+2					0
Corrected (net)[b]	-5	+6	+1	-1	-1	+1			+1
Closed	183	73	125	20	49	10	7	2	469
Ending	290	70	85	6	5	1			457

[a]By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during 1988.

[b]This category includes cases erroneously misclassified at the time they were filed. These figures represent the net of all such corrections during 1988.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VIII

DISPOSITIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1988

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
DISPOSITIONS									
PUBLISHED OPINION									
Affirmed	26	8	18	1	1	1			55
Reversed or vacated	16	9	8		2	2			37
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in par.	6					1			7
Other	8	1	3		1				11
Total	56	18	29	1	4	4			112
SUMMARILY ON MERITS									
Affirmed	62	31	61	11	1				166
Reversed or vacated	11	1	5		1	1			21
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part		2							2
Other	7	9	5	3	7	1	1	1	34
Total	80	45	71	14	9	2	1	1	223
TOTAL ON MERITS	136	63	100	15	13	6	1	1	335
PETITION DENIALS					27	3	6	1	37
DISMISSALS									
Stipulated or by Appellant	31	5	21	4	6				67
Motion of Appellee									0
Sua sponte	16	5	4	1	3	1			30
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	47	10	25	5	36	4	6	1	134
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	183	73	125	20	49	10	7	2	469

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE IX

HISTORICAL[a]

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
A. FILINGS[b]				
Merit Appeals	287	346	332	287
Sentence Appeals	158	158	137	146
Petitions	60	83	54	62
Original Applications	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	506	588	523	497
B. DISPOSITIONS[c]				
Merit Appeals	283	381	293	256
Sentence Appeals	122	206	135	145
Petitions	55	99	54	66
Original Applications	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	461	688	483	469
C. DISPOSITIONS				
On Merits	340	541	359	335
Petitions & Original Applications Denied	40	66	32	37
Dismissals	81	81	92	97
TOTAL	461	688	483	469
D. OPINIONS PUBLISHED	103	149	82	106
MEMORANDUM OPINION & JUDGMENTS and SUMMARY DISPOSITIONS	238	337	277	196
E. PENDING END OF YEAR				
Merit Appeals	342	306	331	360
Sentence Appeals	124	72	88	91
Petitions	19	8	8	6
Original Applications	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	486	387	427	457

[a]The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnotes a and b to Table I.

[b]Includes reinstatements and transfers from the supreme court.

[c]Includes transfers to the supreme court.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE X

Reasons for Cases Pending - June 30, 1988

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Awaiting record	86	6	16						108
Awaiting briefs	84	28	30	5	4				151
Awaiting hearing/ submission	5	3	1						9
Awaiting draft disposition	60	16	23		1				100
Draft disposition circulating	16	10	3			1			30
Awaiting decision on granting petition									0
Awaiting decision on Rehearing/Record Return	7	3	8	1					19
Stayed or remanded	32	4	4						40
TOTAL CASES PENDING:	290	70	85	6	5	1			457

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION - TABLE XI

Average Number of Days (Cases Counted)

Appeals Closed by Opinion or Memorandum Opinion & Judgment

	July 1986-June 1987				July 1987-June 1988			
	Felony Merit	Misdemeanor Merit (Cases Averaged)	Felony Sentence	Misdemeanor Sentence	Felony Merit	Misdemeanor Merit (Cases Averaged)	Felony Sentence	Misdemeanor Sentence
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	120 (145)	23 (93)	25 (100)	28 (8)	191 (123)	32 (59)	26 (98)	20 (13)
Record certification to Last Brief	197 (143)	94 (93)	63 (100)	107 (8)	209 (123)	118 (59)	85 (98)	83 (13)
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	21 (145)	28 (89)	17 (98)	6 (8)	16 (122)	40 (59)	16 (96)	16 (13)
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	67 (142)	44 (82)	39 (95)	46 (8)	69 (122)	42 (55)	48 (93)	27 (12)
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	49 (143)	50 (85)	35 (97)	77 (8)	52 (125)	56 (55)	43 (95)	102 (12)
Publication to Closing	37 (148)	61 (93)	23 (100)	17 (8)	27 (128)	19 (59)	17 (98)	17 (13)
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS	480 (148)	296 (93)	204 (100)	264 (8)	572 (128)	308 (59)	239 (98)	264 (13)
Lowest Number of Days	35	144	101	137	3	112	90	88
Tenth Percentile	242	155	131	137	269	146	125	88
Median Number of Days	406	242	169	224	549	272	222	231
Ninetieth Percentile	806	479	295	446	858	517	351	351
Highest Number of Days	1496	1234	679	475	1485	717	744	429

YEAR IN REVIEW

YEAR IN REVIEW

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Year in Review

Security Issues

During FY 88 the court system continued to address issues of court security. The 1988 legislature appropriated funds for the purchase of equipment and remodeling to increase security at various court locations around the state. Security upgrades are currently being implemented.

A court system committee on exhibit security and control completed its review of exhibit handling procedures and circulated a draft administrative bulletin setting forth revised procedures. The new procedures will become effective January 15, 1989 and will be published in the Alaska Rules of Court.

Legislation

Several new laws which were passed during the 1987 legislative session required the court to undertake considerable implementation efforts during FY 88. Court administrative staff worked closely with representatives of Alaskan municipalities to transfer the responsibilities for processing citations for violations of municipal traffic tickets and ordinances from the court system to the municipalities. Some municipalities were exempted from the transfer by court system administrative bulletin and the court continues to process citations in these communities. All municipalities not exempted assumed processing responsibilities by the end of FY 88.

To implement the terms of 1987 SLA Ch. 69 (An Act Relating to the Rights of Physically and Mentally Disabled Persons), court system personnel contacted numerous organizations which serve the disabled in an effort to inform disabled persons, who may have previously been excused from jury duty due to blindness or deafness, about their right to be reinstated on the master jury list. In addition, workshops were arranged for court employees in several larger court locations to increase court employees' awareness of difficulties faced by the deaf community.

Several bills passed during the 1988 legislative session were of particular interest to the court system. Chapter 46, an intricate law that increases fines and penalties for strict liability commercial fishing violations, should have a significant impact on the workload of magistrates. Chapter 34 prohibits an employer from depriving or penalizing an employee because of the employee's jury service. Chapter 26, effective August 3, 1988, gives coroners additional discretion in the ordering of inquests.

Automation Project

During FY 1988, the court system continued work on various court automation projects. Multi-user computer systems were installed in five courts: Juneau, Palmer, Wrangell, Petersburg and Dillingham. Each system contains software to support the creation of case records, name indexes, accounting, calendaring, management information reports and word processing. Kenai and Ketchikan, two court locations with older computer systems, received upgraded systems with more powerful computers which have more on-line disk storage capacity.

Hardware and software were selected and purchased for systems to be installed in Anchorage and Fairbanks during FY 89. These systems will be undergoing prototyping during 1988 and early 1989. The Anchorage and Fairbanks systems will run under the UNIX operating system and utilize the ORACLE Relational Database Management System.

Statewide Committees

The Desk Manual Project, chaired by First District Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle, was formed during FY 88. The committee, consisting of two delegates from each district, is creating and updating procedural manuals to be used for training at all court locations.

A statewide Computer User's Group has been formed to allow computerized courts an opportunity to update procedures and share ideas for computer utilization.

The chief justice appointed working committees of lawyers and judges to draft new rules to define procedures for adoption cases and to completely review and revise existing rules for probate cases. Draft proposals for revised adoption and probate rules have been circulated to interested persons for comment.

Clerks Conference

In May 1988 a statewide clerks conference was held in Anchorage. This was the first opportunity for court clerks to meet together since the 1985 clerks conference. Conference topics included sessions on cost bill hearings, bonds, exhibit procedures, appellate procedures and confidentiality of documents. The clerks prepared two resolutions requesting that the supreme court adopt rules pertaining to the confidentiality of juror questionnaires and the confidentiality of search warrants.

The Trial Courts

First Judicial District

The retrial in the case of State of Alaska v. John Kenneth Peel was held in Juneau and lasted three months. The jury returned a not guilty verdict at the end of April 1988. Superior Court Judge Walter Carpeneti was assigned to the Peel case and during the course of the Peel trial Wrangell/Petersburg Judge Thomas Jahnke served full time in Juneau.

Bids were opened and award was made for a new courthouse in Craig. The 3,000 foot facility will provide a courtroom, clerk's office and public counter, records storage, magistrate's office, a visiting judge's chambers and two witness/attorney conference rooms. The Craig court caseload has increased to a level which makes functioning within the city council chambers inefficient and difficult. The new facility will provide adequate space to hold jury trials which are routinely held when the district court judge and attorneys visit Craig monthly.

The court facility at Yakutat was enlarged and refurbished during FY 88. A jury room was added, the courtroom was made acoustically sound, and the clerks office was expanded. This completes a project to upgrade Yakutat's facility which was begun some years ago.

Second Judicial District

The Nome facility was expanded and remodeled to establish a separate hearing room for district court matters, and to provide a visiting

judge's chambers and a waiting room for witnesses.

To alleviate storage problems at the three superior court locations, closed case files have been sent to the Administrative Micrographics Department for microfilming. Also, older audio tapes of court proceedings have been sent to the administrative office for storage.

To assist with jury management, a relatively new computerized jury tracking system has been installed in the three superior courts. The purpose of the system is to establish a juror record which will record the juror name, venire number, address, reporting date, qualification status, etc. With this information, the jury clerk can produce jury lists, mailing labels, sign in sheets and lists of jurors who failed to report.

The presiding judge has reorganized magistrate coverage for the district. Circuit coverage has been established in order to provide judicial services within the district. Five village magistrates now provide judicial services to twelve village locations.

Third Judicial District

Construction is progressing rapidly on the new Palmer courthouse. This facility will contain three courtrooms, plus a grand jury courtroom and other necessary support functions when it is completed. Occupancy is expected in December 1988.

Reconstruction of the Valdez courthouse was completed and court staff relocated to the refurbished building in January 1988. The rebuilding was necessary after a major fire in April 1987 caused extensive damage to the building.

In January of 1988 the court office space at Sand Point was remodeled and staffed with a part-time magistrate. This court had been served by the Unalaska magistrate for the past several years. The facility now includes a six-person jury courtroom, a magistrate office and a clerk's office.

The Anchorage courthouse expansion project did not receive the funding from the legislature which is necessary to complete design and completion of the bid documents. The Anchorage court continues to need more space for many of the court's functions. It is expected that the court will make another request for further funding this upcoming legislative session.

The Kenai court continues to experience heavy filings and suffer from insufficient judicial resources. The Anchorage court has established a schedule to send a superior court judge to Kenai approximately once a month to assist with the court's civil caseload.

Fourth Judicial District

During FY 88 a new sprinkler system was installed in the Fairbanks court building. In addition, the court clerk's office and the accounting office were relocated and two judges chambers were created. To increase security, the ceiling over the exhibit storage area was reinforced. Wiring in the Fairbanks court building has been upgraded to accommodate the new computer hardware to be installed during FY 89.

Judge Hugh H. Connelly retired in November 1987. He was appointed to the Fairbanks district court bench in 1960 and served continuously in that capacity until the date of his retirement.

Court Administration

Law Libraries

The court system maintains seventeen libraries in larger court locations for the use of the judiciary, members of the bar and the general public. The Anchorage Law Library is the administrative headquarters of the system and serves as the major legal resource facility.

The Anchorage Law Library maintains a professional staff to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to its patrons. This fiscal year, reference activity increased to over 14,000 in-person and telephone inquiries, an average of 40 inquiries per day.

Interlibrary loan services are a vital resource for both branch libraries and headquarters library patrons. The library has continued to participate in the interlibrary loan system made available through WLN, the Washington Library Network, taking advantage of a cost-effective means of resource sharing among law libraries in the Pacific Northwest. Statistics reflect that a total of 662 items from the Anchorage Law Library were supplied to library patrons in locations other than Anchorage, and 213 items were supplied from other facilities for the use of Anchorage Law Library patrons.

The records in the public online catalog were increased by 2,039, and the library collection experienced a net growth of 7,283 volumes and 8,277 microfiche units.

Online legal research usage of the WESTLAW system by the judiciary increased by 45 percent and reflects the increasing importance of computer-assisted research tools.

Court Rules

FY 1988 was the first year of use of the new one-volume court rules publication. The publication in this new format proved to be convenient to users as well as substantially less expensive than the previous multiple court rules volumes. Minor format improvements made in the summer 1988 volume should make it even easier to use.

Many rules amendments were enacted in FY 1988. Most involved only relatively minor changes. Telephonic participation in hearings and trials has been liberalized by a rule change. Except for certain key criminal proceedings, the trial court now has the discretion to allow telephonic participation in trials and hearings even if the parties refuse to consent.

Micro Filming

To deal with the statewide storage problem of closed case files, approximately 230,000 cases were filmed during the fiscal year. The micrographics unit filmed closed case files for the following locations: Anchorage, Bethel, Delta Junction, Homer, Dillingham, Fort Yukon, Glennallen, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Palmer, Petersburg, Seward, Tok, Wrangell and Valdez. A computerized numeric index accompanies each roll of microfilm to assist the user to locate a particular case number.

Audio Tape Storage

In Alaska, audio tape recordings of court proceedings are designated as the official court records of those proceedings. A centralized audio tape storage area has been established for rural courts. To date over 12,500 tapes are in

storage. In conjunction with the storage process, an automated cross reference index containing the tape number and storage location is created for each trial court. Tapes are presently being stored for the following courts: Barrow, Bethel, Delta Junction, Glennallen, Homer, Juneau, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka and Valdez.

Human Resources

During FY 88, 9,918 applications were submitted in response to 183 job openings. Of the 9,174 applicants determined qualified, 6,244 were Caucasian, 968 were Alaska Natives, 1,701 were Black, 269 were Asian/Pacific Islander, 386 were submitted by persons classified as Other Minorities and 350 individuals did not specify a race. One hundred twelve (112) of the 183 job openings were filled by new hires. Caucasians were selected for 83 of these positions, Alaska Natives for 15, Blacks for 10, one (1) Asian/Pacific Islander was selected and 3 persons selected were classified as Other Minorities. Twenty-seven (27) of the job openings were filled through promotions. Promoted were: 22 Caucasians, 1 Alaska Native, 3 Blacks and 1 employee classified as Other Minority. The remaining 44 positions were filled either by voluntary transfers or demotions. Employees transferred or demoted: 32 Caucasians transferred, 2 demoted; 2 Alaska Natives transferred, 1 demoted; and 5 Black and 1 individual classified as Other Minority transferred.

Excluding law clerks, 447 non-judicial personnel were employed by the

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

Quarter Ending June 30, 1988

I. SUMMARY: CLASSIFIED AND NON-JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES

				MALE					FEMALE				
Ranges	Total Employees	Total Female	Total Minority	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other	Caucasian	Alaska Native	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other
6 & 8	78	68	24	6	2	2	0	0	48	0	8	1	1
10	115	106	22	8	0	0	0	1	83	11	3	2	5
12	141	127	22	4	0	0	0	0	115	10	8	2	2
13 & 14	47	41	11	3	0	2	0	1	33	3	3	1	1
15 - 20	32	24	2	8	0	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	1
21 & Above	34	15	2	18	0	0	1	0	14	0	1	0	0
Total Employees	447	391	83	47	2	4	1	2	317	33	24	6	11

TOTAL VACANCIES: 25
GRAND TOTAL: 472

II. Percentage of Court System Population by Race

Caucasian	51.4
Alaska Native	7.8
Black	6.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6
Other	2.9

III. All Justices and Judges

All Filled Positions:	52
Alaska Natives:	1
Caucasian:	50
Other:	1
(Females: 8)	

IV. Magistrate Positions

All Filled Positions:	39
Alaska Natives:	7
Caucasian:	30
Others:	2
(Females: 17)	

V. Law Clerks

All Filled Positions:	41
Alaska Native	1
Caucasian:	40
Other	0
(Females: 18)	

Alaska Court System at the end of FY 87. The racial composition of this workforce included 364 Caucasians (81.4%), 35 Alaska Natives (7.8%), 28 Blacks (6.3%) 7 Asian/ Pacific Islanders (1.6%) and 13 classified as Other Minorities (2.9%). These 83 minorities comprise (18.6%) of the non-judicial workforce. There were 41 law clerks: 40 Caucasians and 1 Alaska Native.

Women comprised 87% of the non-judicial workforce. They filled 77% of the first-line supervisory positions, 75% of the professional positions, 44% of the law clerk positions and 44.1% of the managerial positions.

Trial Courts Statistical Summary FY 88

This section of the annual report summarizes FY 88 trial court statistics. Comprehensive statistical tables describing the superior and district court caseloads in FY 88 are located in the statistical supplement at the back of this report. Any questions about caseloads may be directed to the administrative office of the Alaska Court System.

In FY 88 the superior court caseload decreased by 4%, while the number of cases filed in the district court decreased by 7%. These decreases correspond to the decreases in the population, the number of police and the number of lawyers.

Table I summarizes the number of cases filed in each superior and higher volume district court location for FY 88.

TABLE I
ALASKA TRIAL COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 88
7/1/87 - 6/30/88

	Superior Courts		District Courts				TOTALS	
COURT	Filings	% of S.C. Total	Non Traffic Filings	Traffic Filings*	TOTAL FILINGS	% of D.C. Total	Total Filings	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	10,410	54.9%	20,274	45,524	65,798	51.4%	76,208	51.8%
Barrow	187	.9%	379	527	906	.7%	1,093	.7%
Bethel	553	2.9%	849	264	1,113	.9%	1,666	1.1%
Cordova			358	64	422	.3%	422	.3%
Craig			632	227	859	.7%	859	.6%
Delta Jct.			195	319	514	.4%	514	.3%
Dillingham			553	72	625	.5%	625	.4%
Fairbanks	2,762	14.6%	5,833	9,995	15,828	12.4%	18,590	12.6%
Glennallen			236	146	382	.3%	382	.2%
Healy			109	390	499	.4%	499	.3%
Homer			1,023	1,021	2,044	1.6%	2,044	1.4%
Juneau	1,078	5.7%	2,317	2,221	4,538	3.5%	5,616	3.8%
Kenai	896	4.7%	2,263	4,691	6,954	5.4%	7,850	5.3%
Ketchikan	644	3.4%	1,719	1,111	2,830	2.2%	3,474	2.4%
Kodiak	435	2.3%	1,098	1,812	2,910	2.3%	3,345	2.3%
Kotzebue	268	1.4%	672	203	875	.7%	1,143	.8%
Nome	314	1.7%	626	160	786	.6%	1,100	.7%
Palmer	755	3.9%	2,813	6,186	8,999	7.0%	9,754	6.6%
Petersburg	86	.4%	439	129	568	4%	654	.4%
Seward			703	1,619	2,322	1.8%	2,322	1.6%
Sitka	375	1.9%	751	1,210	1,961	1.5%	2,336	1.6%
Tok			287	291	578	.4%	578	.4%
Unalaska			356	206	562	.4%	562	.4%
Valdez	124	.6%	456	213	669	.5%	793	.5%
Wrangell	68	.3%	510	328	838	.6%	906	.6%
Subtotal	18,955	100%	45,451	78,929	124,380	97.2%	143,335	97.5%
Lower Volume Courts			2,026	889	3,624	2.8%	3,624	2.5%
Statewide Totals	18,955	100%	47,477	79,818	128,004	100%	146,959	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FIRST	2,251	11.9%	7,016	5,766	12,482	9.7%	14,733	10.1%
SECOND	769	4.0%	1,923	891	2,814	2.2%	3,583	2.4%
THIRD	12,620	66.7%	31,000	61,675	92,675	72.4%	105,295	71.6%
FOURTH	3,315	17.4%	8,247	12,148	20,033	15.7%	23,348	15.9%

*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

SUPERIOR COURT
Jurisdiction

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the superior court from final judgments of the district court are a matter of right. The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters except domestic violence, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.[1]

FY 88 Caseload-Superior Courts

Table II summarizes FY 88 case filings and dispositions for each superior court location. On a statewide level, the number of cases filed in superior courts decreased by 4% from FY 87. However, there was no change in Anchorage's filings from FY 87. There was a 7% decrease in total dispositions, but again the second district courts exceeded 100% in their ratio of "cases disposed of" to "cases filed."

[1]For more information about superior court jurisdiction, see Profile, supra.

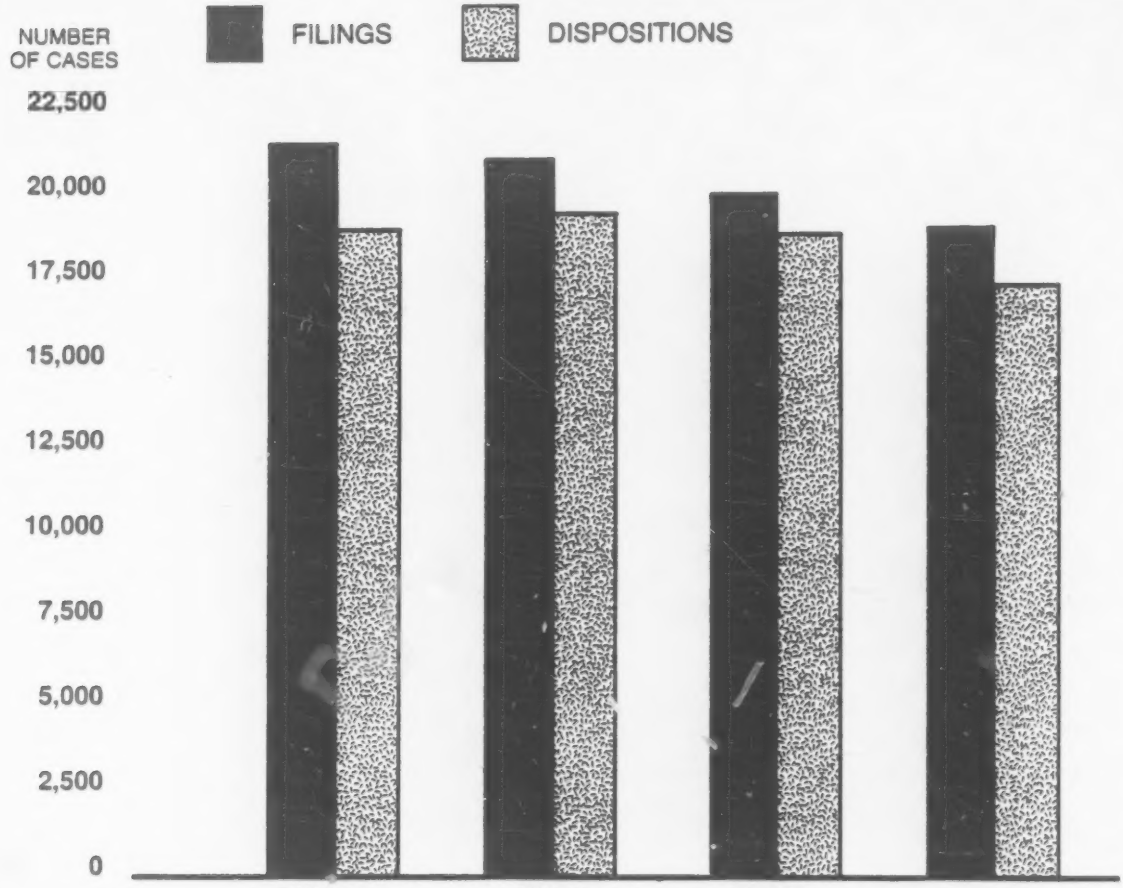
TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 88
7/1/87 - 6/30/88

COURT	FY 88 Filings	FY 88 Dispos.	% Change From FY 87 Filings	Ratio of Dispositions To Filings FY 87	FY 88
Anchorage	10,410	9,376	—	95%	90%
Barrow	187	219	-39%	105%	117%
Bethel	553	464	-1%	88%	84%
Fairbanks	2,762	2,632	-3%	92%	95%
Juneau	1,078	795	+3%	88%	74%
Kenai	896	925	-13%	97%	103%
Ketchikan	644	538	-14%	94%	84%
Kodiak	435	350	+2%	110%	80%
Kotzebue	268	293	-18%	102%	109%
Nome	314	316	-11%	106%	101%
Palmer	755	769	-24%	94%	102%
Petersburg	86	71	-15%	100%	83%
Sitka	375	346	+8%	89%	92%
Valdez	124	108	+22%	68%	87%
Wrangell	68	66	-23%	99%	97%
Statewide Totals	18,955	17,268	-4%	94%	91%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2,251	1,816	-3%	91%	81%
Second	769	828	-22%	104%	108%
Third	12,620	11,528	-3%	95%	91%
Fourth	3,315	3,096	-3%	92%	93%

TABLE III
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88



	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Filings	21,790	21,071	19,703	18,955
Dispositions	18,561	18,706	18,580	17,268

Table III shows changes in superior court filings and dispositions since FY 85. Total filings have decreased by 13% and total dispositions have decreased by 7%. The decrease in filings is in part a result of increases in district court civil monetary jurisdiction as well as expanded district court jurisdiction in domestic violence cases.

Table IV analyzes the types of cases filed in superior court during FY 88. The largest category of superior court cases continues to be domestic relations, with 37% of total case filings.

Within the general category of domestic relations, domestic violence cases make up 26% of the domestic relations workload and approximately 9% of the overall superior court workload. Domestic violence cases decreased by 16% over FY 87 in the superior court because they can now be handled in district court.

Felony case filings decreased by 5% over FY 87. The 42% increase over FY 85 is the result of the change in reporting procedures implemented in FY 86. All felony cases are counted as superior court cases and included only superior court statistics.

TABLE IV

SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 88

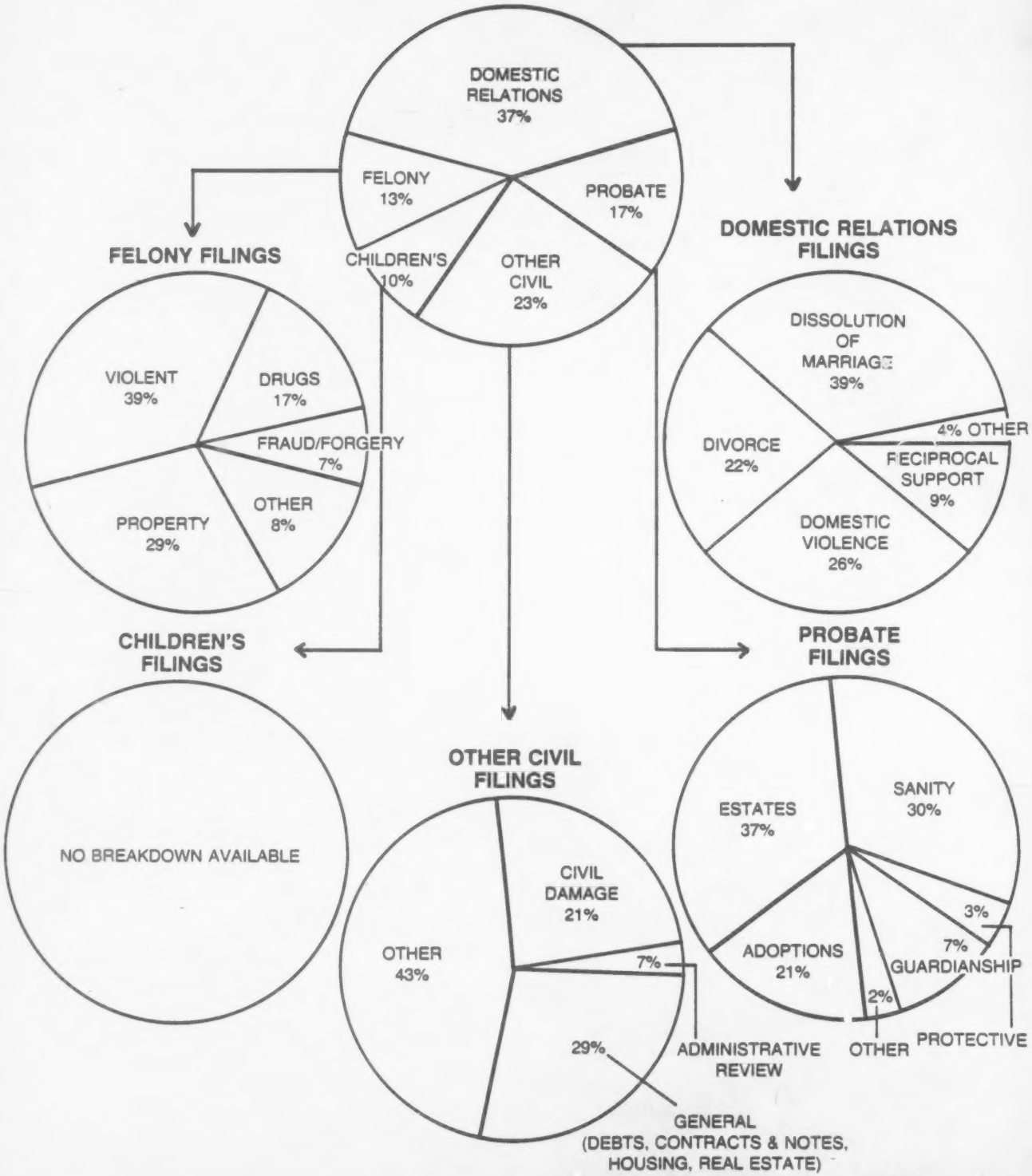
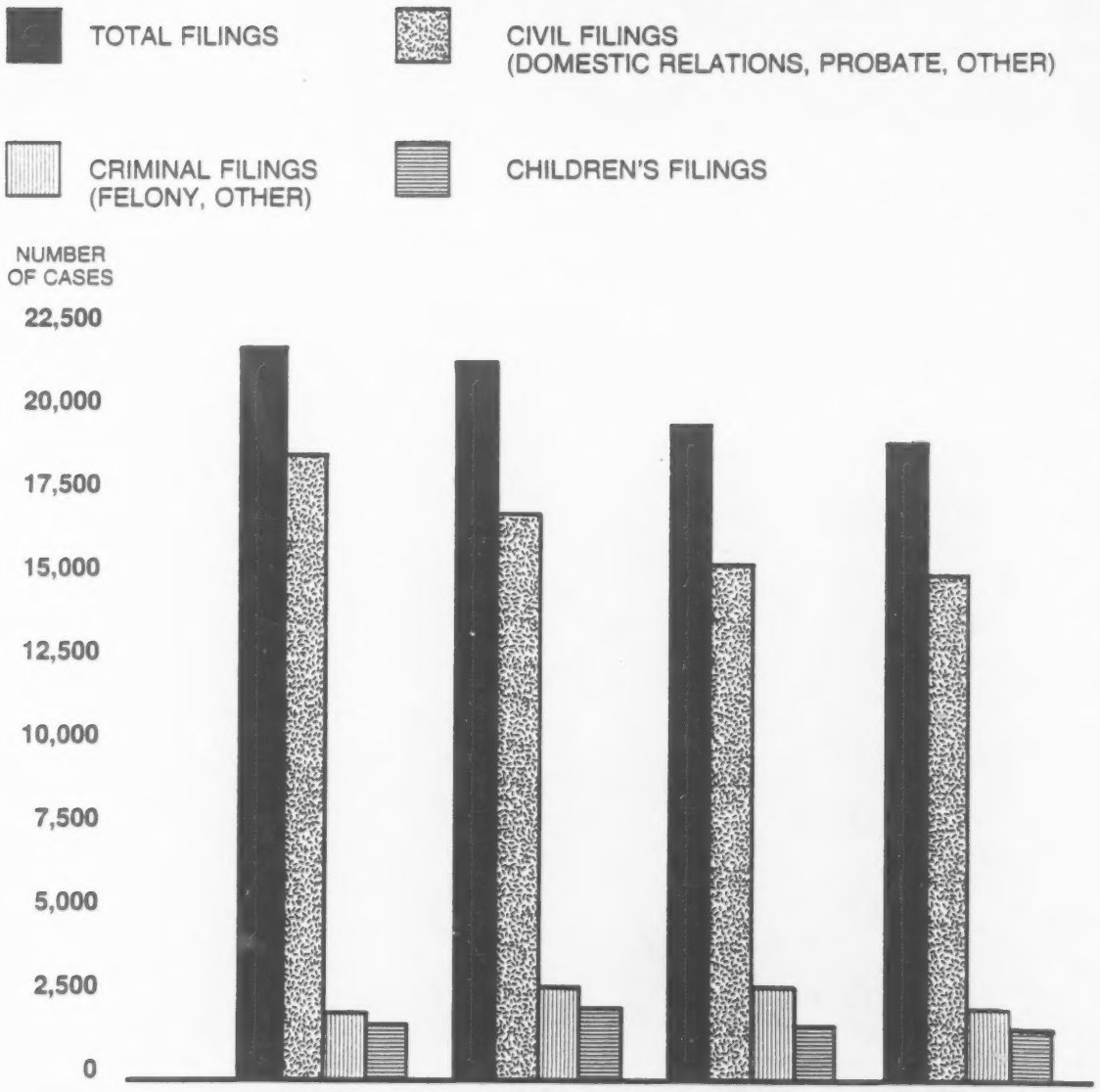


Table V shows the general composition of cases filed in superior courts since FY 85 based on the major categories of civil, criminal and children's proceedings.

- Since FY 85, total civil case filings have decreased by 20% and criminal (felony) case filings have increased by 42%.

TABLE V
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF CASELOAD
FY 85 - FY 88

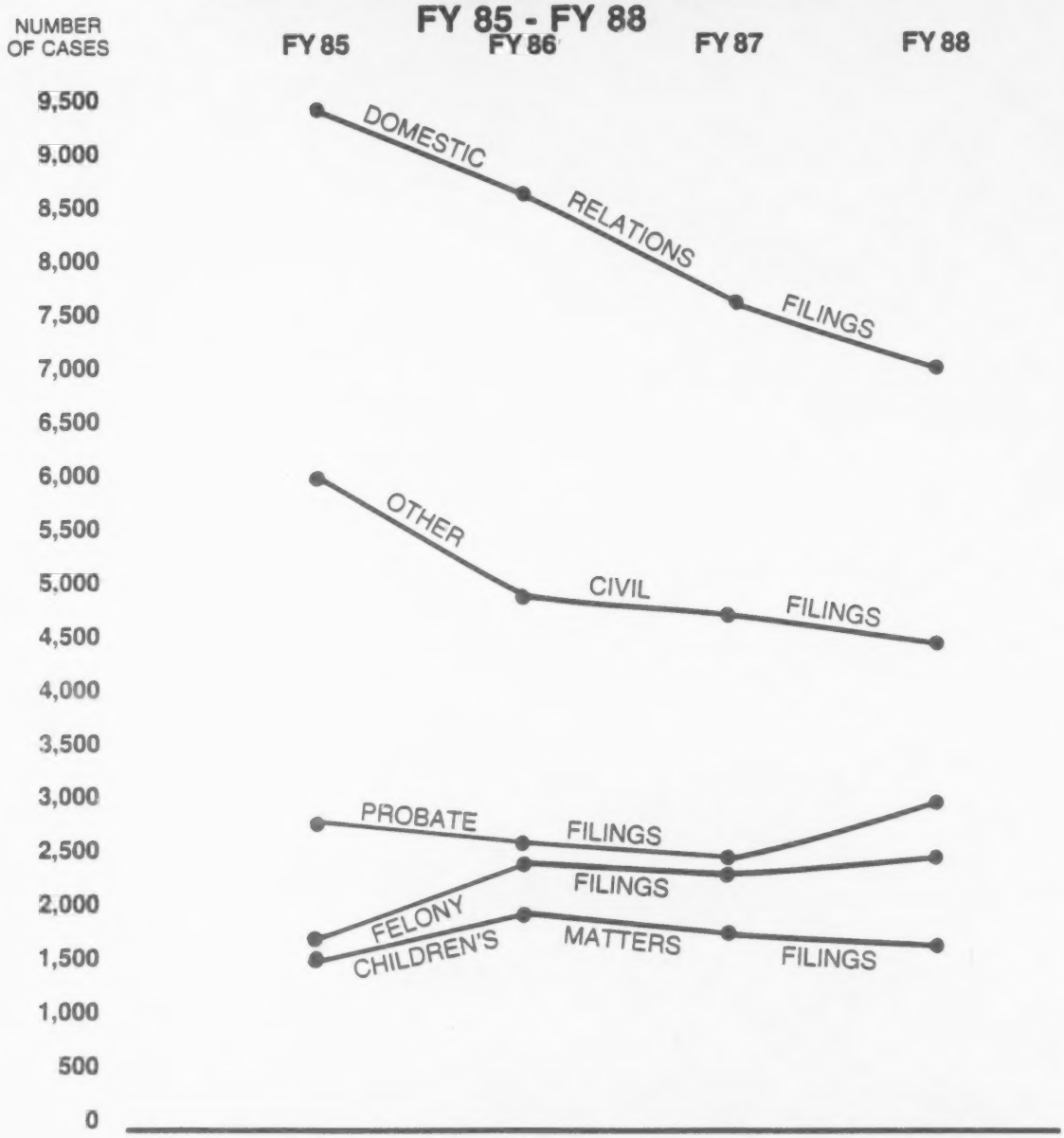


	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Civil Filings	18,315	16,506	15,168	14,587
Felony Filings	1,782	2,658	2,661	2,526
Children's Filings	1,693	1,907	1,874	1,842
Total Filings	21,790	21,071	19,703	18,955

Table VI plots the changes in number of case filings for specific case types since FY 85. Case volume has been leveling out over the past few years for most categories. The drop in domestic relations filings is due in part to a change in the jurisdiction of the district court which allows the filing of a domestic violence case in either district court or superior court. Probate cases increased 19% over FY 87.

TABLE VI

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 85 - FY 88



	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Domestic Rel.	9,408	8,703	7,637	6,960
Other Civil	5,996	5,000	4,857	4,454
Probate	2,911	2,803	2,674	3,173
Felony	1,782	2,658	2,661	2,526
Children's	1,693	1,907	1,874	1,842

DISTRICT COURT
Jurisdiction

In criminal matters, the district court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. Prior to July 1, 1985, the district court could hear civil cases valued up to $10,000 or up to $15,000 in motor vehicle cases. Effective July 1, 1985, civil case jurisdiction in district courts increased to $25,000. Also during FY 86, the district court was given authority to hear domestic violence cases. Effective September 3, 1987, civil jurisdiction of the district court increased to $35,000.

Magistrate posts have been created in the smaller, generally rural areas of the state. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and to ease the workload of the district court.

In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty to any state misdemeanor, may try state misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives the right to a district court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations without consent of the accused. Magistrates may hear formal civil cases and small claim cases that involve amounts up to a $5,000 maximum. Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.[1]

[1]For more information about district court and magistrate jurisdiction, see Profile, supra.

FY 88 Caseload-District Courts

District court statistics are separated into two categories: high and low volume courts. There are approximately 30 magistrates in locations that are identified as lower volume courts.

During FY 88 the statewide caseload in district courts decreased by 7% from FY 87. Non-traffic case filings decreased by 10% while the traffic caseload decreased by 5%.

Table VII summarizes caseload statistics for district court locations in FY 88.

Special Note: Traffic Cases

Because traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition, the number of filings for traffic matters in a year understates the court's actual workload. Whenever filings data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data.

TABLE VII
DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 88
7/1/87 - 6/30/88

COURT	Non Traffic Filings	% Change From FY 87	Traffic Filings*	% Change From FY 87	TOTAL FILINGS	% Change From FY 87	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings FY 87	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings FY 88
Anchorage	20,274	-12%	45,524	-1%	65,798	-5%	91%	92%
Barrow	379	+9%	27	+115%	906	+53%	114%	97%
Bethel	849	-2%	264	-49%	1,113	-20%	99%	92%
Cordova	358	-8%	64	+2%	422	-7%	87%	97%
Craig	632	+10%	227	-34%	859	+52%	85%	78%
Delta Jct.	195	+8%	319	-20%	514	-11%	96%	99%
Dillingham	553	+7%	72	-57%	625	-9%	98%	82%
Fairbanks	5,833	-10%	9,995	+1%	15,828	-3%	97%	101%
Glennallen	236	-15%	146	-45%	382	-30%	95%	96%
Healy	109	—	390	-42%	499	-37%	97%	97%
Homer	1,023	-9%	1,021	+12%	2,044	+1%	90%	90%
Juneau	2,317	-28%	2,221	-31%	4,538	-30%	95%	109%
Kenai	2,263	-9%	4,691	+12%	6,954	+4%	103%	99%
Ketchikan	1,719	-7%	1,111	-25%	2,830	-15%	99%	95%
Kodiak	1,098	+11%	1,812	-29%	2,910	-18%	100%	95%
Kotzebue	672	-16%	203	+10%	875	-11%	94%	109%
Nome	626	+17%	160	-32%	786	+2%	110%	98%
Palmer	2,813	-14%	6,186	-21%	8,999	-19%	96%	100%
Petersburg	439	+21%	129	-12%	568	+12%	102%	91%
Seward	703	-3%	1,619	+19%	2,322	+11%	96%	98%
Sitka	751	-12%	1,210	+15%	1,961	+3%	96%	95%
Tok	287	-10%	291	-43%	578	-31%	99%	98%
Unalaska	356	+13%	206	+10%	562	+12	87%	90%
Valdez	456	+20%	213	+16%	669	+19%	86%	99%
Wrangell	510	+49%	328	+19%	838	+36	101%	92%
Subtotal	45,451	-10%	78,929	-5%	124,380	-7%	94%	95%
Lower Volume Courts	2,026	-24%	889	-13%	3,624	-2%	81%	91%
Statewide Totals	47,477	-10%	79,818	-5%	128,004	-7%	98%	95%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FIRST	7,016	-11%	5,766	-15%	12,482	-15%	94%	97%
SECOND	1,923	-4%	891	+34%	2,814	+6%	103%	102%
THIRD	31,000	-9%	61,675	-3%	92,675	-5%	93%	94%
FOURTH	8,247	-8%	12,148	-4%	20,033	-7%	96%	100%

*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

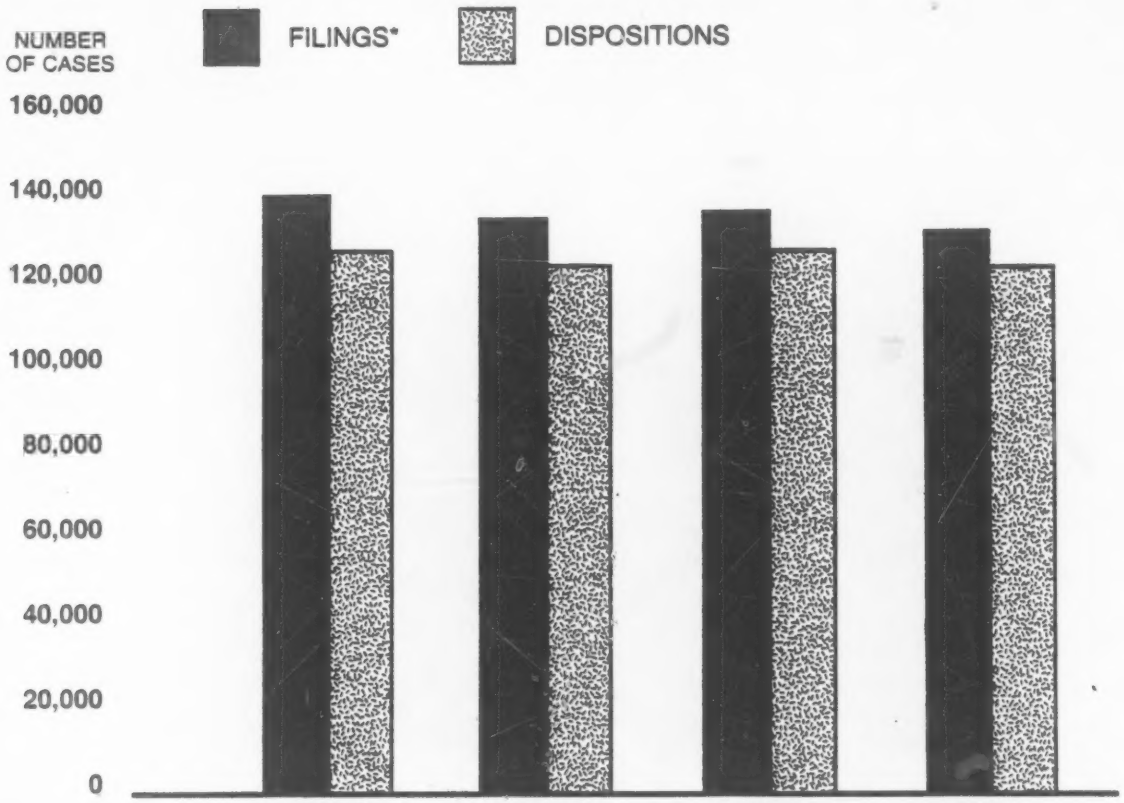
TABLE VIII

DISTRICT COURTS

(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

FY 85 - FY 88



	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Filings	140,637	136,655	136,988	128,004
Dispositions	128,065	126,997	127,989	121,862

*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. Therefore, traffic case dispositions are used for both filing and disposition data above. For all other case types, filings data were used as indicated.

As shown in Table VIII, total district court filings have decreased by 7% since FY 87, while total dispositions have decreased by 5%.

Table IX analyzes the composition of cases filed in higher volume district courts during FY 88. Traffic citations were the largest category of district court cases, accounting for 62% of the total caseload. The 38% of the caseload that was non-traffic cases was comprised of 52% criminal cases and 48% civil cases.

In FY 88, misdemeanor cases represent 52% of the non-traffic caseload and approximately 20% of the total district court caseload. Approximately 47% of all misdemeanor cases involve driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other criminal traffic violations (i.e., driving with suspended license).

TABLE IX

DISTRICT COURTS (High Volume Courts)
CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 88

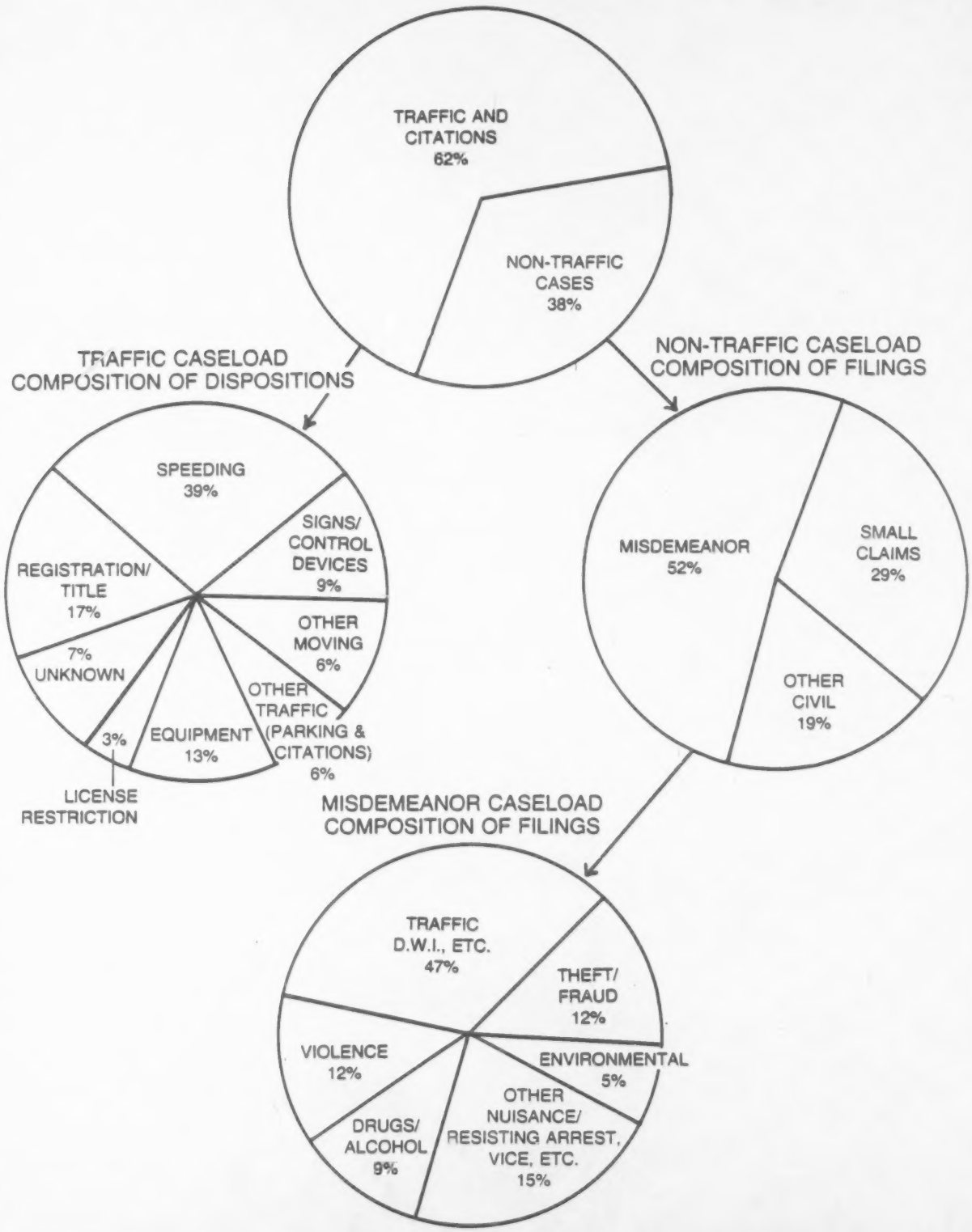
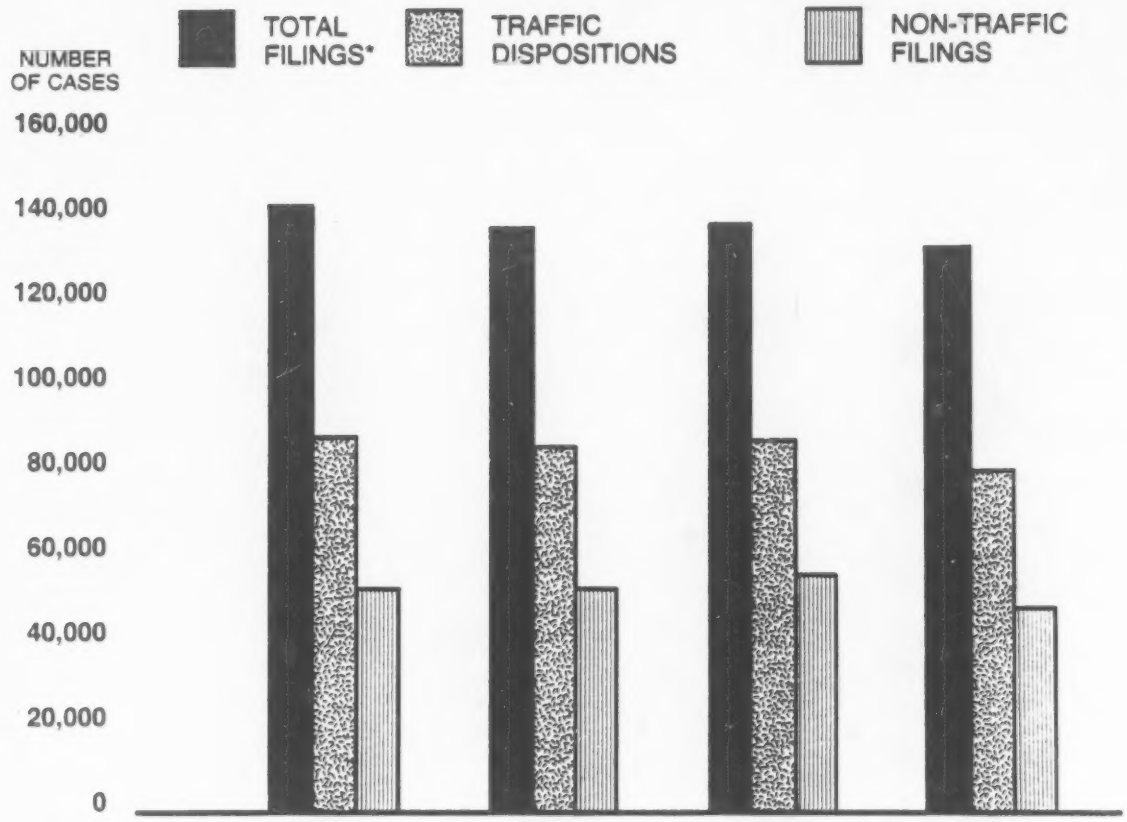


TABLE X
DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)
SUMMARY OF CASELOAD
FY 85 - FY 88



	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Traffic Dispositions*	88,777	83,744	83,949	79,818
Non-Traffic Filings	51,860	52,921	53,039	48,186
Total Caseload	140,637	136,665	136,988	128,004

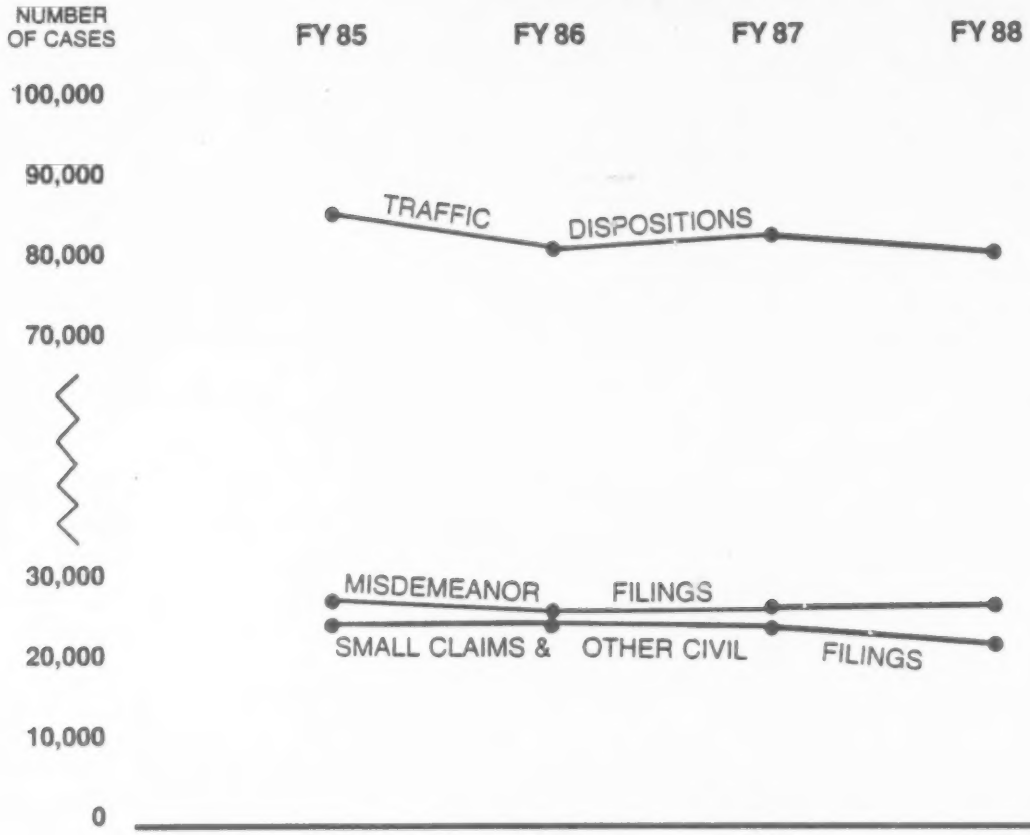
*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. For non-traffic cases, actual filings data were used.

Table X shows that in the major categories of traffic and non-traffic matters, non-traffic matters have decreased 9% over FY 87 and FY 86. Traffic citations have decreased by 5% over FY 87 and FY 86.

Misdemeanor filings in district courts have decreased by 7% over FY 87, and civil case filings (small claims and other civil categories) decreased by 11% over FY 87. This is a leveling off of the significant increases in the past few years in the number of civil cases being filed in district court due to the changes in monetary jurisdiction, the mass filing of student loan cases, and the filing of domestic violence cases in the district court.

TABLE XI

DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 85 - FY 88



	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Traffic Dispositions	88,777	83,744	83,949	79,818
Misdemeanor Filings	27,814	26,593	27,783	25,762
Small Claims and Other Civil Filings	24,046	26,328	25,256	22,424
Total Filings	140,637	136,665	136,988	128,004

Changes in filings since FY 85 for specific case types are noted in Table XI. Traffic cases have decreased by 10% since FY 85 but have decreased by 5% the past two years. Misdemeanor filings have decreased by 7% since FY 85 and FY 87. Civil filings (small claims and general civil cases) have decreased by 11% since Fy 87 and 7% since FY 85.

STATISTICS

FOREWORD

This statistical supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of six sections dealing with appellate and trial court statistics. Appellate court statistics are subdivided into sections on the supreme court and court of appeals. Trial court statistics are comprised of sections on superior courts, higher volume district courts and lower volume district courts.

The administrative office is continuing a multi-year program (begun in 1982) to revise its data collection and data processing capabilities and procedures. As the transition from the older system to newer procedures and equipment progresses, the level of specificity that was contained in previous annual reports will be gradually reintroduced. Unfortunately, some lack of detailed data during this transition period is inevitable.

In FY 85 publication of data regarding the stage of disposition of cases closed out during the year was reinstated. In the trial court tables which follow, charts have been added which provide the reported number and types of trials and other types of dispositions for specific case types.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions about this statistical supplement is encouraged to contact:

Manager, Technical Operations
Office of the
Administrative Director
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: (907) 264-8211

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SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 88

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Civil Appeals	295	356	338	-5%
Petitions for Hearing	173	107	98	-8%
Petitions for Review	140	112	146	+30%
Original Applications	23	12	25	+108%
TOTAL	631	587	607	+3%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 88

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Civil Appeals	328	278	371	+33%
Petitions for Hearing	163	120	113	-6%
Petitions for Review	127	111	142	+28%
Original Applications	27	13	23	+77%
TOTAL	645	522	649	+24%

SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 88

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Civil Appeals	247	124	371
Petitions for Hearing	6	107	113
Petitions for Review	32	110	142
Original Applications	16	7	23
TOTAL	301	348	649
% of Total	46%	54%	100%

SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1988

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Civil Appeals	303	379	347	-8%
Petitions for Hearing	47	34	19	-44%
Petitions for Review	32	35	38	+9%
Original Applications	8	7	9	+29%
TOTAL	390	455	413	-9%

SUPREME COURT
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1988

Type of Case	CASE AWAITNG								TOTAL
	Draft Opinion Circulating	Awaiting Draft Opinion	Records	Briefs	Argument	Decision	Rehearing/Record Return	Stayed	
Civil Appeals	33	39	83	149	20	0	7	16	347
Criminal Appeals	0	2	0	5	0	11	1	0	19
Petitions for Review	3	4	0	12	0	15	1	3	38
Original Applications	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	9
TOTAL	36	47	84	171	20	26	10	19	413
% of Total	9%	11%	20%	41%	5%	6%	3%	5%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF APPEALS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 86 - FY 88

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Merit Appeals	346	332	287	-14%
Sentence Appeals	158	137	146	+7%
Petitions for Review	83	54	62	+15%
Original Applications	1	0	2	200%
TOTAL	588	523	497	-5%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 86 - FY 88

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Merit Appeals	381	293	256	-13%
Sentence Appeals	206	135	145	+7%
Petitions for Review	99	54	66	+22%
Original Applications	2	1	2	100%
TOTAL	688	483	469	-3%

COURT OF APPEALS
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 88

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Merit Appeals	199	57	256
Sentence Appeals	115	30	145
Petitions for Review	20	46	66
Original Applications	1	1	2
TOTAL	335	134	469
% of Total	71%	29%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1988

Type of Case	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Merit Appeals	306	331	360	+9%
Sentence Appeals	73	88	91	+3%
Petitions for Review	8	8	6	-25%
Original Applications	1	0	0	-
TOTAL	388	427	457	+7%

COURT OF APPEALS
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1988

Type of Case	CASE AWAITNG								TOTAL
	Draft Disposition Circulating	Awaiting Draft Disposition	Records	Briefs	Submission	Decision	Rehearing	Stayed and/or Remand	
Merit Appeals	26	76	92	112	8	0	10	36	360
Sentence Appeals	3	23	16	35	1	0	9	4	91
Petitions for Review	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Original Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30	100	108	151	9	0	19	40	457
% of Total	6%	22%	24%	33%	2%		4%	9%	100%

STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

ALASKA POPULATION
FY 88

Location	POPULATION			% Increase 1980 to 1988	% of Statewide Total
	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1988*	INCREASE		
Anchorage	173017	231490	58473	34%	43.04%
Barrow	4199	5927	1728	41%	1.10%
Bethel	13354	14711	1357	10%	2.73%
Cordova	2241	2384	143	6%	.44%
Craig	3822	4966	1144	30%	.92%
Dillingham	4616	5836	1220	26%	1.08%
Fairbanks	53983	73164	19181	36%	13.60%
Glennallen	501	530	29	6%	.09%
Homer	2209	9401	7192	326%	1.7%
Juneau	19528	25369	5841	30%	4.72%
Kenai	19785	25657	5872	30%	4.77%
Ketchikan	11316	12432	1116	10%	2.31%
Kodiak	9939	13658	3719	37%	2.54%
Kotzebue	3478	4173	695	20%	.78%
Nome	5229	6219	990	19%	1.16%
Palmer	17766	37027	19261	108%	6.88%
Petersburg	3249	3469	220	7%	.65%
Seward	2809	3525	716	25%	.66%
Sitka	7803	8416	613	8%	1.56%
Tok	1702	1927	225	13%	.36%
Unalaska	3263	3956	693	21%	.74%
Valdez	5408	5740	332	6%	1.06%
Wrangell	2363	2602	239	10%	.48%
Other (low vol.)	28901	35221	6320	22%	6.55%
Total	400481	537800	137319	34%	100%

*Alaska Dept. of Labor Population Est.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	53794	63388	9594	18%	11.79%
Second	15567	19663	4096	26%	3.66%
Third	247830	346834	99004	40%	64.49%
Fourth	83290	107915	24625	30%	20.07%

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICE AND LAWYERS
FY 88

Location	Population 1988	Total Number Police*	Police per Thousand Population	Total Number of Lawyers	Lawyers Per Thousand Population
Anchorage	231490	319	1.4	1233	5.3
Barrow	5927	36	6.1	2	.33
Bethel	14711	18	1.2	16	1.1
Cordova	2384	10	4.2	1	.42
Craig	4966	10	2.0	0	-
Dillingham	5836	8	2.8	6	1.03
Fairbanks	73164	66	.9	187	2.5
Glennallen	530	3	5.7	0	-
Homer	9401	17	1.8	8	.85
Juneau	25369	41	1.6	193	7.6
Kenai	25657	42	1.6	39	1.5
Ketchikan	12432	26	2.1	35	2.8
Kodiak	13658	31	2.3	22	1.6
Kotzebue	4173	14	3.4	4	.96
Nome	6219	13	2.1	9	1.4
Palmer	37027	38	1.03	46	1.2
Petersburg	3469	9	2.6	2	.57
Seward	3525	12	3.4	0	-
Sitka	8416	19	2.2	16	1.9
Tok	1927	1	.5	0	-
Unalaska	3956	11	2.8	0	-
Valdez	5740	22	3.8	2	.35
Wrangell	2602	8	3.1	3	1.15
Other (low vol.)	35221	unknown	unknown	8	.23
Total	537800	774	1.4	1832	3.4

* Authorized Positions

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	63388	113	1.8	250	3.9
Second	19663	63	3.2	15	.76
Third	346834	513	1.5	1359	3.9
Fourth	107915	85	.8	208	1.9

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
FY 88

COURT	Superior Court	District Court	Magis-trates	Masters	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	13	10	5	4	32	28.07%
Barrow	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Bethel	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Cordova	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Craig	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Dillingham	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Fairbanks	4	4	2	1	11	9.65%
Glennallen	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Homer	0	1	0	0	1	.88%
Juneau	2	1	0	0	3	2.63%
Kenai	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Ketchikan	1	1	0	0	2	1.75%
Kodiak	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Kotzebue	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Nome	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Palmer	1	1	1	0	3	2.63%
Petersburg*	.5	0	1	0	1.5	1.31%
Seward	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Sitka	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Tok	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Unalaska	0	0	1	0	1	.88%
Valdez	1	0	1	0	2	1.75%
Wrangell*	.5	0	1	0	1.5	1.31%
Other (low vol)	0	0	36	0	36	31.58%
TOTAL	30	18	61	5	114	100%

*Superior Court Judge for Wrangell/Petersburg

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5	2	11	0	18	15.79%
Second	3	0	11	0	14	12.28%
Third	17	12	20	4	53	46.49%
Fourth	5	4	19	1	29	25.44%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
FY 88

COURT	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% of Statewide TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	32	104	33	7	176	45.6%
Barrow	1	3	1	0	5	1.3%
Bethel	3	4	1	0	8	2.1%
Cordova	1	0	0	0	1	.26%
Craig	0	1	0	0	1	.26%
Dillingham	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Fairbanks	8	50	13	4	75	19.4%
Glennallen	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Homer	1	1	1	0	3	.78%
Juneau	3	13	4	1	21	5.4%
Kenai	1	11	2	1	15	3.9%
Ketchikan	0	10	3	2	15	3.9%
Kodiak	2	4	2	0	8	2.1%
Kotzebue	1	3	1	0	5	1.3%
Nome	1	4	2	0	7	1.8%
Palmer	7	7	2	1	17	4.4%
Petersburg	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Seward	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Sitka	1	4	2	0	7	1.8%
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.26%
Unalaska	0	1	0	0	1	.26%
Valdez	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Wrangell	1	1	0	0	2	.52%
Other (low vol)	2	6	0	0	8	2.1%
TOTAL	70	233	67	16	386	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6	31	9	3	49	12.7%
Second	3	10	4	0	17	4.4%
Third	49	133	40	9	231	59.8%
Fourth	12	59	14	4	89	23.1%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
OPERATING COSTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
FY 88

COURT	Personnel	Other	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total	Dollar Cost Per Case Filed	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	9543.3	1470.6	11013.9	37.7%	145	359
Barrow	460.2	886.5	1346.7	4.6%	1232	2379
Bethel	517.1	296.3	813.4	2.8%	488	580
Cordova	64.9	118.6	183.5	.6%	435	513
Craig	87.7	16.6	104.3	.4%	121	165
Dillingham	109.7	131.6	241.3	.8%	386	436
Fairbanks	4378.8	709.8	5088.6	17.4%	274	592
Glennallen	131.2	15.2	146.4	.5%	383	620
Homer	237.4	106.1	343.5	1.2%	168	336
Juneau	1219.9	232.3	1452.2	5.0%	259	428
Kenai	817.3	159.7	977.0	3.3%	124	309
Ketchikan	948.0	172.1	1120.1	3.8%	322	474
Kodiak	522.3	70.4	592.7	2.0%	177	387
Kotzebue	491.5	72.4	563.9	1.9%	493	600
Nome	484.6	246.8	731.4	2.5%	665	778
Palmer	856.6	242.6	1099.2	3.8%	113	308
Petersburg	99.8	145.1	244.9	.8%	374	466
Seward	134.1	17.9	152.0	.5%	65	216
Sitka	490.9	61.9	552.8	1.9%	237	491
Tok	108.9	63.2	172.1	.6%	298	600
Unalaska	106.3	62.2	168.5	.6%	300	473
Valdez	270.3	34.0	304.3	1.0%	384	525
Wrangell	251.2	95.8	347.0	1.2%	383	600
Other (low vol)	1082.3	385.1	1467.4	5.0%	316	483
TOTAL	23414.3	5812.8	29227.1	100%	199	435

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3365.0	807.6	4172.6	14.3%	228	363
Second	1688.4	1291.7	2980.1	10.2%	471	627
Third	12961.5	2512.2	15473.7	52.9%	123	297
Fourth	5399.4	1201.3	6600.7	22.6%	231	467

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES
FY 88

Location	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	Population	Operating Costs	Judges	Case Filings	Case Dispositions
Anchorage	43.04	37.7%	28.07	51.8	50.3
Barrow	1.10	4.6%	1.75	.7	.8
Bethel	2.73	2.8%	1.75	1.1	1.1
Cordova	.44	.6%	.88	.3	.3
Craig	.92	.4%	.88	.6	.5
Dillingham	1.08	.8%	.88	.4	.4
Fairbanks	13.60	17.4%	9.65	12.6	13.4
Glennallen	.09	.5%	.88	.2	.3
Homer	1.70	1.2%	.88	1.4	1.3
Juneau	4.72	5.0%	2.63	3.8	4.1
Kenai	4.77	3.3%	1.75	5.3	5.6
Ketchikan	2.31	3.8%	1.75	2.4	2.3
Kodiak	2.54	2.0%	1.75	2.3	2.2
Kotzebue	.78	1.9%	1.75	.8	.9
Nome	1.16	2.5%	1.75	.7	.8
Palmer	6.88	3.8%	2.63	6.6	7.0
Petersburg	.65	.8%	1.31	.4	.4
Seward	.66	.5%	.88	1.6	1.6
Sitka	1.56	1.9%	1.75	1.6	1.6
Tok	.36	.6%	.88	.4	.4
Unalaska	.74	.6%	.88	.4	.4
Valdez	1.06	1.0%	1.75	.5	.6
Wrangell	.48	1.2%	1.31	.6	.6
Other (low vol.)	6.55	5.0%	31.58	3.2	3.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	11.79%	14.3%	15.79%	10.0%	10.1%
Second	3.66%	10.2%	12.28%	2.4%	2.6%
Third	64.49%	52.9%	46.49%	71.6%	70.7%
Fourth	20.07%	22.6%	25.44%	15.9%	16.6%

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
FILINGS
FY 88

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Filings Per Judge
Anchorage	10410	65798	76208	51.8%	2382
Barrow	187	906	1093	.7%	547
Bethel	553	1113	1666	1.1%	833
Cordova		422	422	.3%	422
Craig		859	859	.6%	859
Dillingham		625	625	.4%	625
Fairbanks	2762	15828	18590	12.6%	1690
Glennallen		382	382	.2%	382
Homer		2044	2044	1.4%	2044
Juneau	1078	4538	5616	3.8%	1872
Kenai	896	6954	7850	5.3%	3925
Ketchikan	644	2830	3474	2.4%	1737
Kodiak	435	2910	3345	2.3%	1673
Kotzebue	268	875	1143	.8%	572
Nome	314	786	1100	.7%	550
Palmer	755	8999	9754	6.6%	3251
Petersburg	86	568	654	.4%	436
Seward		2322	2322	1.6%	2322
Sitka	375	1961	2336	1.6%	1168
Tok		578	578	.4%	578
Unalaska		562	562	.4%	562
Valdez	124	669	793	.5%	397
Wrangell	68	838	906	.6%	604
Other (low vol.)		4637	4637	3.2%	129
Total	18955	128004	146959	100%	1289

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2251	12482	14733	10.0%	819
Second	769	2814	3583	2.4%	256
Third	12620	92675	105295	71.6%	1987
Fourth	3315	20033	23348	15.9%	805

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 88

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Dispositions Per Judge
Anchorage	9376	60620	69996	50.3%	2187
Barrow	219	879	1098	.8%	549
Bethel	464	1028	1492	1.1%	746
Cordova		410	410	.3%	410
Craig		669	669	.5%	669
Dillingham		513	513	.4%	513
Fairbanks	2632	16052	18684	13.4%	1699
Glennallen		366	366	.3%	366
Homer		1833	1833	1.3%	1833
Juneau	795	4934	5729	4.1%	1910
Kenai	925	6920	7845	5.6%	3923
Ketchikan	538	2692	3230	2.3%	1615
Kodiak	350	2778	3128	2.2%	1564
Kotzebue	293	954	1247	.9%	624
Nome	316	771	1087	.8%	544
Palmer	769	9028	9797	7.0%	3266
Petersburg	71	515	586	.4%	391
Seward		2270	2270	1.6%	2270
Sitka	346	1857	2203	1.6%	1102
Tok		568	568	.4%	568
Unalaska		504	504	.4%	504
Valdez	108	661	769	.6%	385
Wrangell	66	767	833	.6%	555
Other (low vol.)		4273	4273	3.1%	119
Total	17268	121862	139130	100%	1220

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1816	12168	13984	10.1%	777
Second	828	2866	3694	2.6%	264
Third	11528	86813	98341	70.7%	1855
Fourth	3096	20015	23111	16.6%	797

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD
FY 1988

FY 88 statistics reflect a 4% decrease from FY 87 in superior court case filings. Superior courts reporting increases in FY 88 filings included Kodiak (2%), Juneau (3%), Sitka (8%) and Valdez (22%); Anchorage showed no change in filings from FY 87.

Overall, superior courts reported a 7% decrease in case dispositions when compared with FY 87 and FY 85. Sitka (12%) and Valdez (57%) both reported increases in dispositions over FY 87; Fairbanks showed no change in dispositions.

FELONY CASES

During FY 88 felony case filings decreased by 5% over FY 87. Six of the fifteen superior courts showed significant (+10%) increases in felony filings, with Valdez leading with 88%. Anchorage's decrease was only 2% over FY 87.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations case filings decreased by 9% over FY 87. Only Kenai (8%) and Valdez (38%) had increases. There was a 16% decrease in the domestic violence cases that were filed in the superior court as more of those cases are now being filed in the district court. There was a 1% increase in divorce filings, but a 12% decrease in dissolutions.

PROBATE CASES

Probate case filings increased by 19% over FY 87. Anchorage showed a 25% increase and Fairbanks 19%. Estates (36%) and sanity hearings (30%) made up the largest percentage of probate cases.

Statewide there was a 12% increase in dispositions. Anchorage was up by 54% and Kenai by 35%.

OTHER CIVIL MATTERS

Other civil case filings (civil damages, administrative review, contracts and notes, housing and real estate matters, etc.) decreased by 8% statewide in FY 88. Juneau (5%), Kodiak (1%), and Palmer (7%) were the only courts with increases.

Twenty-nine percent of the cases filed involved contract/debt disputes and 21% were injury or damage claims.

Other civil case dispositions decreased by 18% from FY 87. Only three courts reported increases in dispositions: Fairbanks (47%), Valdez (31%) and Palmer (13%). There was a 32% increase in the number of superior court civil trials in FY 88.

CHILDREN'S MATTERS

Filings of children's matters decreased by 2% in FY 88, although Bethel, Juneau, Kodiak, Nome and Sitka had significant increases. Anchorage and Palmer both showed 4% increases.

Dispositions decreased by 10% statewide. However, Fairbanks, Juneau, Petersburg and Valdez reported significant increases in dispositions. Anchorage showed only a 5 case decrease.

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	11766	11169	10422	10410	- 12	-
Barrow	285	284	308	187	- 34	- 39
Bethel	469	559	556	553	+ 18	-1
Fairbanks	3448	3112	2858	2762	- 20	- 3
Juneau	1211	1167	1045	1078	- 11	+ 3
Kenai	928	1096	1025	896	- 3	- 13
Ketchikan	813	714	745	644	- 21	- 14
Kodiak	455	490	426	435	- 4	+ 2
Kotzebue	263	368	326	268	+ 2	- 18
Nome	330	404	354	314	- 5	- 11
Palmer	1148	1118	1000	755	- 34	- 24
Petersburg	110	86	101	86	- 22	- 15
Sitka	322	314	347	375	+ 16	+ 8
Valdez	133	105	102	124	- 7	+ 22
Wrangell	109	85	88	68	- 38	- 23
Total	21790	21071	19703	18955	- 13	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2565	2366	2326	2251	- 12	- 3
Second	878	1056	988	769	- 12	- 22
Third	14430	13978	12975	12620	- 13	- 3
Fourth	3917	3671	3414	3315	- 15	- 3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	Felony	CIVIL			Children's Matters	TOTAL
		Probate	Domestic Relations	Other		
Anchorage	941	1606	4443	2715	705	10410
Barrow	45	21	21	17	83	187
Bethel	171	142	67	55	118	553
Fairbanks	393	576	868	704	221	2762
Juneau	147	195	342	284	110	1078
Kenai	97	137	345	205	112	896
Ketchikan	116	84	221	118	105	644
Kodiak	109	85	115	85	41	435
Kotzebue	103	52	24	26	63	268
Nome	100	62	40	36	76	314
Palmer	156	78	275	144	102	755
Petersburg	32	19	18	9	8	86
Sitka	60	89	110	32	84	375
Valdez	45	9	44	18	8	124
Wrangell	11	18	27	6	6	68
Total	2526	3173	6960	4454	1842	18955
% of Total	13%	17%	37%	23%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	366	405	718	449	313	2251
Second	248	135	85	79	222	769
Third	1348	1915	5222	3167	968	12620
Fourth	564	718	935	759	339	3315

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS BY COURT
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	9491	9003	9854	9376	- 1	- 5
Barrow	213	334	322	219	+3	- 32
Bethel	465	501	478	464	-	- 2
Fairbanks	3632	3566	2633	2632	- 28	-
Juneau	977	909	924	795	- 19	- 14
Kenai	873	1131	991	925	+6	- 7
Ketchikan	616	641	699	538	- 13	- 23
Kodiak	290	441	468	350	+21	- 25
Kotzebue	300	330	331	293	- 2	- 11
Nome	263	392	377	316	+20	- 16
Palmer	825	877	936	769	- 7	- 18
Petersburg	89	112	101	71	- 20	- 30
Sitka	334	318	310	346	+4	+12
Valdez	97	70	69	108	+11	+57
Wrangell	96	81	87	66	- 31	- 24
Total	18561	18706	18580	17268	- 7	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2112	2061	2121	1816	- 14	- 14
Second	776	1056	1030	828	+7	- 20
Third	11576	11522	12318	11528	-	- 6
Fourth	4097	4067	3111	3096	- 24	----

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	635	1103	957	941	+48	- 2
Barrow	51	50	86	45	- 12	- 48
Bethel	90	142	158	171	+90	+8
Fairbanks	309	343	441	393	+27	- 11
Juneau	122	119	115	147	+20	+28
Kenai	75	174	143	97	+29	- 32
Ketchikan	76	147	133	116	+53	- 13
Kodiak	81	104	99	109	+35	+10
Kotzebue	52	93	80	103	+98	+29
Nome	58	109	103	100	+72	- 3
Palmer	136	198	227	156	+15	- 31
Petersburg	18	12	25	32	+78	+28
Sitka	23	37	50	60	+161	+20
Valdez	35	20	24	45	+29	+88
Wrangell	21	7	20	11	- 48	- 45
Total	1782	2658	2661	2526	+42	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	260	322	343	366	+41	+7
Second	161	252	269	248	+54	-8
Third	962	1599	1450	1348	+40	- 7
Fourth	399	485	599	564	+41	- 6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	354	289	95	178	25	941
Barrow	20	14	0	3	8	45
Bethel	98	34	2	26	11	171
Fairbanks	132	127	32	48	54	393
Juneau	46	40	10	31	20	147
Kenai	56	23	7	5	6	97
Ketchikan	28	31	6	31	20	116
Kodiak	35	17	10	34	13	109
Kotzebue	39	38	9	11	6	103
Nome	57	26	0	9	8	100
Palmer	64	50	8	25	9	156
Petersburg	9	16	3	1	3	32
Sitka	17	14	2	21	6	60
Valdez	19	16	1	7	2	45
Wrangell	5	1	0	2	3	11
Total	979	736	185	432	194	2526
% of Total	39%	29%	7%	17%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	105	102	21	86	52	366
Second	116	78	9	23	22	248
Third	528	395	121	249	55	1348
Fourth	230	161	34	74	65	564

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	558	1043	947	876	+57	- 7
Barrow	50	71	62	66	+32	+6
Bethel	90	120	111	167	+86	+50
Fairbanks	279	414	384	334	+20	- 13
Juneau	117	132	125	110	- 6	- 12
Kenai	98	175	127	93	- 5	- 27
Ketchikan	69	108	130	104	+51	- 20
Kodiak	40	113	92	98	+145	+7
Kotzebue	66	93	63	113	+71	+79
Nome	58	98	94	119	+105	+27
Palmer	141	153	157	180	+28	+15
Petersburg	13	8	28	22	+69	- 21
Sitka	29	32	40	58	+100	+45
Valdez	2	16	16	35	+1650	+119
Wrangell	10	14	13	17	+70	+31
Total	1620	2590	2389	2392	+48	--

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	238	294	336	311	+31	- 7
Second	174	262	219	298	+71	+36
Third	839	1500	1339	1282	+53	- 4
Fourth	369	534	495	501	+36	+1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 88

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION												TOTAL
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT			BETWEEN ARRGN. AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS			JURY TRIALS			
	DS/ DP*	PG*	Other	DS/ DP*	PG*	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other	
Anchorage	16	52	0	152	580	4	3	0	0	59	10	0	876
Barrow	0	0	0	15	41	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	66
Bethel	0	0	0	46	111	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	167
Fairbanks	4	2	0	56	228	4	0	1	0	35	4	0	334
Juneau	1	2	0	33	68	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	110
Kenai	0	1	0	9	75	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	93
Ketchikan	2	3	0	39	47	3	0	0	0	4	6	0	104
Kodiak	13	5	0	41	35	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	98
Kotzebue	0	0	0	55	51	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	113
Nome	3	4	0	39	63	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	119
Palmer	4	4	0	69	93	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	180
Petersburg	1	0	0	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sitka	3	3	0	14	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	58
Valdez	4	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Wrangell	0	0	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	51	76	0	593	1473	26	6	1	0	133	33	0	2392
% of Total	2%	3%	-	25%	62%	1%	.2%	.04%	-	5.5%	1%	-	100%

*DS - Dismissed DP - Deferred Pros. PG - Plead Guilty

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	7	8	0	99	177	6	0	0	0	7	7	0	311
Second	3	4	0	109	155	7	2	0	0	11	7	0	298
Third	37	62	0	283	802	7	4	0	0	74	13	0	1282
Fourth	4	2	0	102	339	6	0	1	0	41	6	0	501

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	1593	1368	1280	1606	+1	+25
Barrow	30	26	19	21	- 30	+11
Bethel	84	116	108	142	+69	+31
Fairbanks	470	584	484	576	+23	+19
Juneau	142	162	168	195	+37	+16
Kenai	96	86	122	137	+43	+12
Ketchikan	142	111	106	84	- 41	- 21
Kodiak	37	46	70	85	+130	+21
Kotzebue	51	42	44	52	+2	+18
Nome	67	65	76	62	- 7	- 18
Palmer	98	98	112	78	- 20	- 30
Petersburg	26	19	17	19	- 27	+12
Sitka	50	55	47	89	+78	+89
Valdez	15	10	12	9	- 40	- 25
Wrangell	10	15	9	18	+80	+100
Total	2911	2803	2674	3173	+9	+19

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	370	362	347	405	+9	+17
Second	148	133	139	135	- 9	- 3
Third	1839	1608	1596	1915	+4	+20
Fourth	554	700	592	718	+30	+21

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	Adoption	Estates	Sanity	Guard-ianship	Probate Waiver	Protective	Other	
Anchorage	286	596	538	108	0	78	0	1606
Barrow	13	0	4	0	0	0	4	21
Bethel	47	12	76	6	0	0	1	142
Fairbanks	142	247	120	48	0	18	1	576
Juneau	28	64	86	13	0	0	4	195
Kenai	19	52	44	8	0	1	13	137
Ketchikan	18	37	17	4	0	0	8	84
Kodiak	17	36	19	10	0	0	3	85
Kotzebue	34	4	5	6	0	0	3	52
Nome	22	10	26	3	0	0	1	62
Palmer	27	30	8	7	0	3	3	78
Petersburg	3	12	2	0	0	0	2	19
Sitka	9	39	12	3	0	0	26	89
Valdez	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	9
Wrangell	3	10	2	3	0	0	0	18
Total	671	1152	959	221	0	100	70	3173
% of Total	21%	36%	30%	7%	-	3%	2%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	61	162	119	23	0	0	40	405
Second	69	14	35	9	0	0	8	135
Third	352	717	609	135	0	82	20	1915
Fourth	189	259	196	54	0	18	2	718

FISCAL YEAR JUly 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	1060	924	878	1356	+28	+54
Barrow	3	33	22	17	+467	- 23
Bethel	49	98	109	106	+116	- 3
Fairbanks	492	470	774	558	+13	- 28
Juneau	114	93	143	141	+24	- 1
Kenai	23	75	75	101	+339	+35
Ketchikan	81	98	99	72	- 11	- 27
Kodiak	5	18	16	18	+260	+13
Kotzebue	24	42	34	47	+96	+38
Nome	35	59	83	56	+60	- 33
Palmer	66	56	71	60	- 9	- 15
Petersburg	37	15	18	13	- 65	- 28
Sitka	58	70	29	90	+55	+210
Valdez	7	4	10	6	- 14	- 40
Wrangell	6	10	10	13	+117	+30
Total	2060	2065	2371	2654	+29	+12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	296	286	299	329	+11	+10
Second	62	134	139	120	+94	- 14
Third	1161	1077	1050	1541	+33	+47
Fourth	541	568	883	664	+23	- 25

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	5013	5102	4608	4443	- 11	- 4
Barrow	92	72	72	21	- 77	- 71
Bethel	147	155	128	67	- 54	- 48
Fairbanks	1656	1233	960	868	- 48	- 10
Juneau	629	458	418	342	- 46	- 18
Kenai	484	393	319	345	- 29	+8
Ketchikan	340	238	238	221	- 35	- 7
Kodiak	189	180	146	115	- 39	- 21
Kotzebue	64	68	41	24	- 62	- 41
Nome	98	58	59	40	- 59	- 32
Palmer	578	543	429	275	- 52	- 36
Petersburg	4	27	38	18	+350	- 53
Sitka	107	90	114	110	+3	- 4
Valdez	53	43	32	44	- 17	+38
Wrangell	45	43	35	27	- 40	- 23
Total	9408	8703	7637	6960	- 26	- 9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1125	856	843	718	- 36	- 15
Second	254	198	172	85	- 67	- 51
Third	6317	6261	5534	5222	- 17	- 6
Fourth	1712	1388	1088	935	- 45	- 14

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	Divorce	Dissolution of Marriage	Reciprocal Support	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	922	1455	584	1332	150	4443
Barrow	1	16	3	1	0	21
Bethel	19	16	17	15	0	67
Fairbanks	238	500	9	80	41	868
Juneau	77	139	0	123	3	342
Kenai	64	131	12	119	19	345
Ketchikan	74	73	2	62	10	221
Kodiak	50	50	0	9	6	115
Kotzebue	6	8	8	2	0	24
Nome	9	12	18	1	0	40
Palmer	48	191	13	4	19	275
Petersburg	7	10	0	1	0	18
Sitka	31	39	0	39	1	110
Valdez	10	24	0	10	0	44
Wrangell	7	16	1	1	2	27
Total	1563	2680	667	1799	251	6960
% of Total	22%	39%	9%	26%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	196	277	3	226	16	7181
Second	16	36	29	4	0	85
Third	1094	1851	609	1474	194	5222
Fourth	257	516	26	95	41	935

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	4219	4544	3959	3999	- 5	+1
Barrow	74	66	81	26	- 65	- 68
Bethel	147	153	116	53	- 64	- 54
Fairbanks	1660	1575	886	882	- 47	- 1
Juneau	531	419	380	296	- 44	- 22
Kenai	477	426	325	330	- 31	+2
Ketchikan	280	276	221	205	- 27	- 7
Kodiak	163	173	185	110	- 33	- 41
Kotzebue	87	79	49	19	- 78	- 61
Nome	86	69	59	39	- 55	- 34
Palmer	420	469	485	307	- 27	- 37
Petersburg	4	27	41	17	+325	- 59
Sitka	125	89	96	104	- 17	+8
Valdez	68	36	22	40	- 41	+82
Wrangell	45	40	37	24	- 47	- 35
Total	8386	8441	6942	6451	- 23	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	985	851	775	646	- 34	- 17
Second	247	214	189	84	- 66	- 56
Third	5347	5648	4976	4786	- 10	- 4
Fourth	1807	1728	1002	935	- 48	- 7

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
FY88

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	Dismissed	Divorce Hearing	Trial	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	255	1667	217	1253	607	3999
Barrow	7	14	1	2	2	26
Bethel	10	10	0	21	12	53
Fairbanks	63	507	206	74	32	882
Juneau	36	150	9	95	6	296
Kenai	34	142	7	123	24	330
Ketchikan	15	106	3	73	8	205
Kodiak	13	83	2	5	7	110
Kotzebue	4	8	0	2	5	19
Nome	5	22	0	1	11	39
Palmer	111	180	3	8	5	307
Petersburg	3	14	0	0	0	17
Sitka	7	56	2	33	6	104
Valdez	0	1	31	7	1	40
Wrangell	5	16	0	1	2	24
Total	568	2976	481	1698	728	6451
% of Total	9%	46%	8%	26%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	66	342	14	202	22	646
Second	16	44	1	5	18	84
Third	413	2073	260	1396	644	4786
Fourth	73	517	206	95	44	935

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	3919	2923	2898	2715	- 31	- 6
Barrow	36	30	27	17	- 53	- 37
Bethel	58	50	55	55	- 5	-
Fairbanks	792	699	738	704	- 11	- 5
Juneau	290	325	270	284	- 2	+5
Kenai	248	273	246	205	- 17	- 17
Ketchikan	139	131	148	118	- 15	- 20
Kodiak	118	121	84	85	- 28	+1
Kotzebue	32	99	91	26	- 19	- 71
Nome	17	92	50	36	+112	- 28
Palmer	229	148	134	144	- 37	+7
Petersburg	10	11	10	9	- 10	- 10
Sitka	71	62	73	32	- 55	- 56
Valdez	23	27	26	18	- 22	- 31
Wrangell	14	9	7	6	- 57	- 14
Total	5996	5000	4857	4454	- 26	- 8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	524	538	508	449	- 14	- 12
Second	85	221	168	79	- 7	- 53
Third	4537	3492	3388	3167	- 30	- 7
Fourth	850	749	793	759	- 11	- 4

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURT OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 88

COURT	CASE TYPE						TOTAL
	Admin. Review	Civil Damages	Debt/ Contract	Personal Injury	Property Damages	Other	
Anchorage	172	1	977	510	59	996	2715
Barrow	0	0	0	3	0	14	17
Bethel	0	1	10	14	1	29	55
Fairbanks	82	14	205	128	12	263	704
Juneau	31	24	14	3	1	211	284
Kenai	11	0	38	50	6	100	205
Ketchikan	5	5	11	12	5	80	118
Kodiak	0	0	14	26	3	42	85
Kotzebue	0	1	0	1	0	24	26
Nome	0	0	1	3	1	31	36
Palmer	9	17	10	23	5	80	144
Petersburg	0	1	4	0	0	4	9
Sitka	0	0	2	7	0	23	32
Valdez	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
Wrangell	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
TOTAL	310	64	1286	780	93	1921	4454
% of Total	7%	1%	29%	18%	2%	43%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	36	30	31	22	6	324	449
Second	0	1	1	7	1	69	79
Third	192	18	1039	609	73	1236	3167
Fourth	82	15	215	142	13	292	759

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	3356	2109	3713	2793	- 17	- 25
Barrow	20	38	32	22	+10	- 31
Bethel	77	44	39	30	- 61	- 23
Fairbanks	1021	917	441	649	- 36	+47
Juneau	215	224	229	190	- 12	- 17
Kenai	259	237	236	200	- 23	- 15
Ketchikan	116	112	96	98	- 16	+2
Kodiak	61	99	128	88	+44	- 31
Kotzebue	37	64	99	50	+35	- 49
Nome	27	69	74	51	+89	- 31
Palmer	99	136	128	145	+46	+13
Petersburg	13	8	10	6	- 54	- 40
Sitka	58	57	82	34	- 41	- 59
Valdez	17	11	16	21	+24	+31
Wrangell	11	11	8	3	- 73	- 62
Total	5387	4136	5331	4380	- 19	- 18

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	413	412	425	331	- 20	- 21
Second	84	171	205	123	+46	- 40
Third	3792	2592	4221	3247	- 14	- 23
Fourth	1098	961	480	679	- 38	+41

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 88

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION						TOTAL
	Dismiss/ Settled	Default	Summary Judgment	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Other	
Anchorage	1192	172	334	41	23	1031	2793
Barrow	15	2	0	0	0	5	22
Bethel	17	3	0	1	1	8	30
Fairbanks	365	40	20	97	23	104	649
Juneau	97	15	17	3	3	55	190
Kenai	90	10	4	46	9	41	200
Ketchikan	56	8	2	7	0	25	98
Kodiak	63	6	0	3	0	16	88
Kotzebue	41	1	0	1	0	7	50
Nome	32	4	3	2	1	9	51
Palmer	104	11	6	1	0	23	145
Petersburg	2	0	2	1	0	1	6
Sitka	14	0	0	0	1	19	34
Valdez	12	1	0	0	0	8	21
Wrangell	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	2100	273	388	203	61	1355	4380
% of Total	48%	6%	9%	5%	1%	31%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	169	23	21	11	4	103	331
Second	88	7	3	3	1	21	123
Third	1461	200	344	91	32	1119	3247
Fourth	382	43	20	98	24	112	679

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 85 -FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	606	673	679	705	+16	+4
Barrow	76	106	104	83	+9	- 20
Bethel	90	96	107	118	+31	+10
Fairbanks	312	253	235	221	- 29	- 6
Juneau	28	103	74	110	+293	+49
Kenai	25	170	195	112	+348	- 43
Ketchikan	116	87	120	105	- 9	- 12
Kodiak	30	39	27	41	+37	+52
Kotzebue	64	66	70	63	- 2	- 10
Nome	90	80	66	76	- 16	+15
Palmer	107	131	98	102	- 5	+4
Petersburg	52	17	11	8	- 85	- 27
Sitka	71	70	63	84	+18	+33
Valdez	7	5	8	8	+14	-
Wrangell	19	11	17	6	- 68	- 65
Total	1693	1907	1874	1842	+9	- 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	286	288	285	313	+9	+10
Second	230	252	240	222	- 3	- 7
Third	775	1018	1007	968	+25	- 4
Fourth	402	349	342	339	- 16	- 1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	412	383	357	352	- 15	- 1
Barrow	66	126	125	88	+33	- 30
Bethel	102	86	103	108	+6	+5
Fairbanks	180	190	148	209	+16	+41
Juneau	-	41	47	58	-	+23
Kenai	16	218	228	201	+1156	- 12
Ketchikan	70	47	153	59	- 16	- 61
Kodiak	21	38	47	36	+71	- 23
Kotzebue	86	52	86	64	- 26	- 26
Nome	57	97	67	51	- 11	- 24
Palmer	99	63	95	77	- 22	- 19
Petersburg	22	54	4	13	- 41	+225
Sitka	64	70	63	60	- 6	- 5
Valdez	3	3	5	6	+100	+20
Wrangell	24	6	19	9	- 62	- 53
Total	1222	1474	1547	1391	+14	- 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	180	218	286	199	+11	- 30
Second	209	275	278	203	- 3	- 27
Third	551	705	732	672	+22	- 8
Fourth	282	276	251	317	+12	+26

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)

HIGHER VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD FY 1988

District court statistics are maintained separately for high and low volume courts. There are 23 higher volume courts (including all district courts located with a superior court). There are 30 magistrates in lower volume courts.

Total filings in higher volume district courts decreased by 6% from FY 87 levels. Total non-traffic filings decreased by 10% while traffic cases showed only a 4% decrease. Total dispositions in these courts decreased by 5%.

MISDEMEANOR CASES

Misdemeanor case filings decreased by 8% during FY 88 in higher volume district courts. Misdemeanor dispositions also decreased by 5% from FY 87 levels in these courts.

Traffic related offenses continue to be the largest category of misdemeanor case filings (47%). These offenses include driving while intoxicated (DWI), reckless/negligent driving, driving on a revoked/suspended license, and several accident-related traffic offenses.

SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Statewide filings of small claims cases in higher volume district courts decreased by 15% in FY 88. Barrow, Craig, Dillingham, Kodiak, Nome, Petersburg, Tok and Wrangell all had significant increases. Anchorage and Fairbanks only had a 9% decrease in filings.

Statewide there was a 3% decrease in small claims dispositions in FY 88, but Anchorage, Barrow, Craig, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Juneau, Nome, Seward, Tok and Valdez showed increases in the number of small claims dispositions.

OTHER CIVIL FILINGS

Other civil case filings (civil damages, debts, contracts and notes, etc.) decreased by 6% during FY 88. Dispositions of other civil cases decreased 14% over FY 87 levels.

Fifty-eight percent of the cases filed involve debt or contract disputes. There was a 53% increase in the number of domestic violence cases that were filed in the district courts in FY 88. Eight percent of the civil cases statewide were domestic violence.

TRAFFIC CASES

Traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition. Because of this, filings for traffic matters understate the actual workload in any given year. Wherever filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data in all tables and charts in this report.

Traffic disposition data is taken from automated files maintained by the Department of Public Safety. Court system personnel enter traffic citation disposition data into these files. On an annual basis, computer programs are run against these files to determine the number of traffic citations disposed of by each court location during the preceding year. Overall, traffic dispositions during FY 88 decreased by 4% from FY 87. Speeding tickets account for 39% of the citations issued.

CHILDREN'S MATTERS

Although children's matters are normally within the jurisdiction of superior courts, some district court magistrates are empowered to act as standing masters for children's proceedings with the concurrence of the parties. The administrative office began collecting data on these cases in FY 84. There were 40 such cases reported in FY 88, a 43% decrease from the 70 cases reported in FY 87.

DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 85 to FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	69213	68665	69024	65798	- 5	- 5
Barrow	513	721	594	906	+77	+53
Bethel	1504	1876	1383	1113	- 26	- 20
Cordova	483	497	452	422	- 13	- 7
Craig	607	707	920	859	+42	+52
Dillingham	804	774	684	625	- 22	- 9
Fairbanks	14361	14851	16325	15828	+10	- 3
Glennallen	855	528	543	382	- 55	- 30
Homer	2770	2096	2030	2044	- 26	+1
Juneau	7552	7942	6465	4538	- 40	- 30
Kenai	7455	7624	6671	6954	- 7	+4
Ketchikan	4572	3922	3341	2830	- 38	- 15
Kodiak	3631	2806	3561	2910	- 20	- 18
Kotzebue	1020	945	988	875	- 14	- 11
Nome	758	1024	769	786	+4	+2
Palmer	11474	9812	11157	8999	- 22	- 19
Petersburg	587	690	509	568	- 3	+12
Seward	3090	2354	2092	2322	- 25	+11
Sitka	2345	1680	1906	1961	- 16	+3
Tok	997	753	832	578	- 42	- 31
Unalaska	407	348	503	562	+38	+12
Valdez	711	538	564	669	- 6	+19
Wrangell	599	641	618	838	+40	+36
Total	136308	131794	131931	123367	- 9	- 6

TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS USED AS FILINGS

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	16262	15582	13759	11594	- 29	- 16
Second	2291	2690	2351	2567	+12	+9
Third	100893	96042	97281	91687	- 9	- 6
Fourth	16862	17480	18540	17519	+4	- 6

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	MISDE-MEANOR	OTHER		CIVIL		TOTAL
		TRAFFIC@	CHILDREN'S MATTERS	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage*	7641	45524		6638	5995	65798
Barrow*	242	527		94	43	906
Bethel*	622	264		152	75	1113
Cordova	192	64	1	66	99	422
Craig	501	227	10	98	23	859
Dillingham	341	72	0	144	68	625
Fairbanks*	3343	9995		1700	790	15828
Glennallen	130	146	7	86	13	382
Homer	528	1021		282	213	2044
Juneau*	1079	2221		990	248	4538
Kenai*	1730	4691		365	168	6954
Ketchikan*	1204	1111		428	87	2830
Kodiak*	792	1812		244	62	2910
Kotzebue*	591	203		61	20	875
Nome*	338	160		245	43	786
Palmer*	1880	6186		623	310	8999
Petersburg*	289	129		121	29	568
Seward	455	1619	1	221	26	2322
Sitka*	444	1210		271	36	1961
Tok	245	291	12	22	8	578
Unalaska	249	206	9	23	75	562
Valdez*	309	213		119	28	669
Wrangell*	379	328		115	16	838
Total	23524	78220	40	13108	8475	123367
% of Total	19%	63%	.03%	11%	7%	100%

@Traffic dispositions used as filings. *Children's Matters reported in Superior Court.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3896	5226	10	2023	439	11594
Second	1171	890		400	106	2567
Third	14247	61554	18	8811	7057	91687
Fourth	4210	10550	12	1874	873	17519

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 85 to FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	60998	60954	62628	60620	- 1	- 3
Barrow	439	801	677	879	+100	+30
Bethel	1452	1776	1372	1028	- 29	- 25
Cordova	460	417	394	410	- 11	+4
Craig	581	632	782	669	+15	- 14
Dillingham	747	683	669	513	- 31	- 23
Fairbanks	13561	15758	15762	16052	+18	+2
Glennallen	833	498	514	366	- 56	- 29
Homer	2458	1852	1817	1833	- 24	+1
Juneau	6592	7346	6169	4934	- 25	- 20
Kenai	7425	7437	6838	6920	- 7	+1
Ketchikan	4392	3773	3312	2692	- 39	- 19
Kodiak	3667	2799	3560	2778	- 24	- 22
Kotzebue	1049	972	930	954	- 9	+3
Nome	649	1032	844	771	+19	- 9
Palmer	10582	9310	10671	9028	- 15	- 15
Petersburg	602	666	520	515	- 14	- 1
Seward	3074	2218	2002	2270	- 26	+13
Sitka	2431	1605	1828	1857	- 24	+2
Tok	963	721	828	568	- 41	- 31
Unalaska	375	295	437	504	+34	+15
Valdez	764	472	488	661	-13	+35
Wrangell	507	626	623	767	+51	+23
Total	124601	122643	123665	117589	- 6	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	15105	14648	13234	11434	- 24	- 14
Second	2137	2805	2451	2604	+22	+6
Third	91383	86935	90018	85903	- 6	- 5
Fourth	15976	18255	17962	17648	+10	- 2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	22071	22695	23062	20274	- 8	- 12
Barrow	447	485	349	379	- 15	+9
Bethel	1067	1111	866	849	- 20	- 2
Cordova	311	393	389	358	+15	- 8
Craig	355	497	574	632	+78	+10
Dillingham	590	582	517	553	- 6	+7
Fairbanks	5371	5808	6455	5833	+9	- 10
Glennallen	416	314	277	236	- 43	- 15
Homer	1069	1026	1121	1023	- 4	- 9
Juneau	4148	3739	3225	2317	- 44	- 28
Kenai	2708	2664	2486	2263	- 16	- 9
Ketchikan	1663	1643	1853	1719	+3	- 7
Kodiak	1076	1060	993	1098	+2	+11
Kotzebue	861	755	804	672	- 22	- 16
Nome	568	739	533	626	+10	+17
Palmer	3425	3274	3278	2813	- 18	- 14
Petersburg	345	419	363	439	+27	+21
Seward	674	649	726	703	+4	- 3
Sitka	768	688	857	751	- 2	- 12
Tok	248	236	318	287	+16	- 10
Unalaska	239	271	315	356	+49	+13
Valdez	324	351	381	456	+41	+20
Wrangell	362	442	342	510	+41	+49
Total	49106	49841	50084	45147	- 8	- 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	7641	7428	7214	6368	- 17	- 12
Second	1876	1979	1686	1677	- 11	- 1
Third	32903	33279	33545	30133	- 8	- 10
Fourth	6686	7155	7639	6969	+4	- 9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	13856	14984	16666	15096	+9	- 9
Barrow	373	565	432	352	- 6	- 19
Bethel	1015	1011	855	764	-25	- 11
Cordova	288	313	331	346	+20	+5
Craig	329	422	436	442	+34	+1
Dillingham	533	491	502	441	- 17	- 12
Fairbanks	4571	6715	5892	6057	+33	+3
Glennallen	394	284	248	220	- 44	- 11
Homer	759	782	908	812	+7	- 11
Juneau	3188	3143	2929	2713	- 15	- 7
Kenai	2678	2477	2653	2229	- 17	- 16
Ketchikan	1483	1494	1824	1581	+7	- 13
Kodiak	1112	1053	992	966	- 13	- 3
Kotzebue	890	782	746	751	- 16	+1
Nome	459	747	608	611	+33	-
Palmer	2533	2772	2792	2842	+12	+2
Petersburg	360	395	374	386	+7	+3
Seward	658	513	636	651	- 1	+2
Sitka	854	613	779	647	- 24	- 17
Tok	214	204	314	277	+29	- 12
Unalaska	202	218	249	298	+48	+20
Valdez	377	285	305	448	+19	+47
Wrangell	270	427	347	439	+63	+27
Total	37401	40690	41818	39369	+5	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6484	6494	6689	6208	- 4	- 7
Second	1722	2094	1786	1714	-	- 4
Third	23395	24172	26282	24349	+4	- 7
Fourth	5800	7930	7061	7098	+22	-

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	8019	7989	8995	7641	- 5	- 15
Barrow	345	365	287	242	- 30	- 16
Bethel	829	626	664	622	- 25	- 6
Cordova	150	228	184	192	+28	+4
Craig	311	459	495	501	+61	+1
Dillingham	391	362	327	341	- 13	+4
Fairbanks	3283	3247	3687	3343	+2	- 9
Glennallen	245	132	129	130	- 47	+1
Homer	497	478	490	528	+6	+8
Juneau	2243	1758	1378	1079	- 52	- 22
Kenai	1995	1927	1808	1730	- 13	- 4
Ketchikan	1266	1221	1229	1204	- 5	- 2
Kodiak	710	710	760	792	+12	+4
Kotzebue	776	600	579	591	- 24	+2
Nome	395	493	438	338	- 14	- 23
Palmer	2163	1747	1974	1880	- 13	- 5
Petersburg	211	303	259	289	+37	+12
Seward	488	427	453	455	- 7	-
Sitka	546	433	509	444	- 19	- 13
Tok	212	184	279	245	+16	- 12
Unalaska	142	125	212	249	+75	+17
Valdez	252	208	238	309	+23	+30
Wrangell	234	316	240	379	+62	+58
Total	25703	24338	25614	23524	- 8	- 8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4811	4490	4110	3896	- 19	- 5
Second	1516	1458	1304	1171	- 23	- 10
Third	15052	14333	15570	14247	- 5	- 8
Fourth	4324	4057	4630	4210	- 3	- 9

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 88

COURTS	Violence	Theft/ Fraud	Environ-mental	Nui-sance	Alcohol/ Drugs	Resisting the Law	Vice	Traffic	Other	TOTAL
Anchorage	932	1427	90	457	200	117	150	4203	65	7641
Barrow	70	12	6	33	47	1	0	67	6	242
Bethel	143	12	46	164	122	2	0	114	19	622
Cordova	21	4	47	26	27	3	0	57	7	192
Craig	48	20	26	94	81	22	0	189	21	501
Dillingham	74	15	65	55	53	3	0	66	10	341
Fairbanks	362	484	3	420	287	12	7	1519	249	3343
Glennallen	22	16	20	13	4	1	0	49	5	130
Homer	43	19	62	44	49	5	0	293	13	528
Juneau	170	80	43	181	130	28	0	422	25	1079
Kenai	116	136	189	93	130	11	1	1032	22	1730
Ketchikan	178	115	69	212	281	6	1	331	11	1204
Kodiak	70	107	78	123	92	8	0	300	14	792
Kotzebue	128	22	14	96	195	8	0	117	11	591
Nome	63	59	2	100	78	1	0	32	3	338
Palmer	91	111	192	70	68	11	0	1303	34	1880
Petersburg	39	46	19	39	49	4	0	87	6	289
Seward	30	23	24	42	42	7	0	275	12	455
Sitka	64	17	43	49	60	9	0	196	6	245
Tok	27	9	5	41	29	9	0	121	4	245
Unalaska	25	21	70	55	15	0	0	60	3	249
Valdez	29	34	8	37	54	11	0	129	7	309
Wrangell	28	17	115	56	47	9	0	99	8	379
TOTAL	2773	2806	1236	2500	2140	288	159	11061	561	23524
% of Total	12%	12%	5%	11%	9%	1%	1%	47%	2%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	527	295	315	631	648	78	1	1324	77	3896
Second	261	93	22	229	320	10	0	216	20	1171
Third	1453	1913	845	1015	734	177	151	7767	192	14247
Fourth	532	505	54	625	438	23	7	1754	272	4210

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	8100	7647	8156	7432	- 8	- 9
Barrow	285	439	323	230	- 19	- 29
Bethel	818	636	558	630	- 23	+13
Cordova	127	198	196	194	+56	- 1
Craig	290	388	391	385	+33	- 2
Dillingham	334	323	353	289	- 13	- 18
Fairbanks	2955	3355	3390	3463	+17	+2
Glennallen	196	124	131	116	- 41	- 11
Homer	496	450	475	446	- 10	- 6
Juneau	1797	1740	1432	975	- 46	- 32
Kenai	1917	1859	1759	1728	- 4	- 2
Ketchikan	1160	1133	1230	1098	- 5	- 11
Kodiak	728	622	708	704	- 3	- 1
Kotzebue	752	668	548	597	- 21	+9
Nome	349	477	452	374	+7	- 17
Palmer	1879	1654	1731	1797	- 4	+4
Petersburg	171	268	265	257	+50	- 3
Seward	501	393	410	413	- 18	+1
Sitka	636	415	470	396	- 38	- 16
Tok	180	158	278	236	+31	- 15
Unalaska	107	120	178	228	+113	+28
Valdez	212	191	223	273	+29	+22
Wrangell	199	311	226	328	+65	+45
Total	24189	23569	23883	22589	- 7	-5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	4253	4255	4014	3439	- 19	- 14
Second	1386	1584	1323	1201	- 13	- 9
Third	14597	13581	14320	13620	- 7	- 5
Fourth	3953	4149	4226	4329	+10	+2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
MISDEMEANOR DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 88

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITIONS												TOTAL
	At/Before Arraignment			Between Arrgn. And Trial			Court Trials			Jury Trials			
	DS/ DP*	PG*	Other	DS/ DP*	PG*	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other	
Anchorage	282	1473	0	1531	4018	69	16	2	0	25	16	0	7432
Barrow	1	4	0	87	133	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	230
Bethel	10	19	0	282	299	14	0	2	0	2	2	0	630
Cordova	2	54	0	57	61	0	7	0	0	9	4	0	194
Craig	7	206	0	79	90	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	385
Dillingham	3	92	0	95	94	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	289
Fairbanks	41	298	0	790	2207	13	27	6	0	52	29	0	3463
Glennallen	2	34	0	41	35	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	116
Homer	8	162	0	63	188	21	0	0	0	3	1	0	446
Juneau	26	293	0	172	463	3	4	1	0	9	4	0	975
Kenai	13	383	0	286	1001	5	11	2	0	20	7	0	1728
Ketchikan	7	479	0	238	348	1	13	4	0	4	4	0	1098
Kodiak	20	135	0	191	345	2	0	2	0	6	3	0	704
Kotzebue	7	34	0	332	216	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	597
Nome	8	52	0	125	186	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	374
Palmer	18	294	0	284	1170	5	4	2	0	15	5	0	1797
Petersburg	12	103	0	65	73	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	257
Seward	4	135	0	69	192	5	1	2	0	3	2	0	413
Sitka	18	159	0	81	132	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	396
Tok	16	86	0	57	72	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	236
Unalaska	3	94	0	51	75	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	228
Valdez	4	125	0	49	91	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	273
Wrangell	4	170	0	69	79	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	328
TOTAL	516	4884	0	5094	11568	157	99	24	0	163	84	0	22589
% of Total	2%	22%	-	22%	51%	.6%	.4%	.1%	-	1%	.4%	-	100%

*DS - Dismissed DP - Deferred Pros.
PG - Pled Guilty

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	74	1410	0	704	1185	9	25	6	0	17	9	0	3439
Second	16	90	0	544	535	6	1	0	0	4	5	0	1201
Third	359	2981	0	2717	7270	111	46	10	0	87	39	0	13620
Fourth	67	403	0	1129	2578	31	27	8	0	55	31	0	4329

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	6754	6787	7333	6638	- 2	- 9
Barrow	89	10	47	94	+6	+100
Bethel	225	459	85	152	- 32	+79
Cordova	85	91	145	66	- 23	- 54
Craig	36	21	48	98	+172	+104
Dillingham	144	142	107	144	-	+35
Fairbanks	1475	1715	1876	1700	+15	- 9
Glennallen	134	134	110	86	- 36	- 22
Homer	364	311	409	282	- 23	- 31
Juneau	1671	1613	1597	990	- 41	- 38
Kenai	592	591	537	365	- 38	- 32
Ketchikan	323	333	527	428	+33	- 19
Kodiak	331	288	193	244	- 26	+26
Kotzebue	60	150	164	61	+2	- 63
Nome	168	223	76	245	+46	+222
Palmer	1158	1306	1135	623	- 46	- 45
Petersburg	129	113	99	121	- 6	+22
Seward	146	175	248	221	+51	- 11
Sitka	186	201	311	271	+46	- 13
Tok	26	15	16	22	- 15	+38
Unalaska	41	76	43	23	- 44	- 47
Valdez	65	121	128	119	+83	- 7
Wrangell	118	115	78	115	- 3	+47
Total	14320	15090	15412	13108	- 8	- 15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2463	2396	2660	2023	- 18	- 24
Second	317	483	287	400	+26	+39
Third	9814	10022	10388	8811	- 10	- 15
Fourth	1726	2189	2077	1874	+9	- 10

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	3692	4156	4492	4562	+24	+2
Barrow	70	117	86	87	+24	+1
Bethel	187	352	282	89	- 52	- 68
Cordova	82	73	88	68	- 17	- 23
Craig	31	25	30	41	+32	+37
Dillingham	135	112	74	94	- 30	+27
Fairbanks	1075	2390	1657	1808	+68	+9
Glennallen	174	115	85	87	- 50	+2
Homer	178	178	267	207	+16	- 22
Juneau	1225	1172	1312	1555	+27	+19
Kenai	630	521	710	339	- 46	- 52
Ketchikan	279	318	497	441	+47	- 17
Kodiak	355	362	217	215	- 39	- 1
Kotzebue	114	111	149	132	+16	- 11
Nome	102	251	125	187	+83	+50
Palmer	581	1023	914	789	+36	- 14
Petersburg	178	125	106	103	- 42	- 3
Seward	120	82	205	214	+78	+4
Sitka	180	161	274	214	+19	- 22
Tok	22	16	14	20	- 9	+43
Unalaska	44	43	29	21	- 52	- 28
Valdez	158	73	73	146	- 8	+100
Wrangell	69	109	102	98	+42	- 4
Total	9681	11885	11788	11478	+19	- 3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1962	1910	2321	2422	+23	+4
Second	286	479	360	406	+42	+13
Third	6149	6738	7154	6742	+10	- 6
Fourth	1284	2758	1953	1917	+49	- 2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 88

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JUDGMENT	SUMMARY JUDGMENT	TRIAL	OTHER	
Anchorage	953	2017	517	612	463	4562
Barrow	51	21	0	6	9	87
Bethel	37	27	2	5	18	89
Cordova	42	12	4	7	3	68
Craig	11	24	0	4	2	41
Dillingham	66	17	6	0	5	94
Fairbanks	908	501	0	188	211	1808
Glennallen	34	37	6	6	4	87
Homer	65	95	0	20	27	207
Juneau	944	436	34	93	48	1555
Kenai	160	72	0	71	36	339
Ketchikan	202	157	2	27	23	411
Kodiak	120	56	1	15	23	215
Kotzebue	77	21	0	8	26	132
Nome	74	71	0	3	39	187
Palmer	391	250	42	67	39	789
Petersburg	44	35	11	6	7	103
Seward	93	56	48	3	14	214
Sitka	72	93	0	20	29	214
Tok	9	9	1	0	1	20
Unalaska	6	11	1	2	1	21
Valdez	11	7	0	5	123	146
Wrangell	46	34	11	2	5	98
Total	4416	4059	686	1170	1156	11487
% of Total	39%	35%	6%	10%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1319	779	58	152	114	2422
Second	202	113	0	17	74	406
Third	1941	2630	625	808	738	6742
Fourth	954	537	3	193	230	1917

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS*
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	7298	7919	6734	5995	- 18	- 11
Barrow	13	10	15	43	+231	+187
Bethel	13	26	17	75	+477	+341
Cordova	72	71	59	99	+38	+68
Craig	-	12	14	23	-	+64
Dillingham	55	68	69	68	+24	- 1
Fairbanks	613	846	892	790	+29	- 11
Glennallen	27	22	26	13	- 52	+50
Homer	208	237	222	213	+2	- 4
Juneau	234	368	250	248	+6	- 1
Kenai	121	146	141	168	+39	+19
Ketchikan	74	89	97	87	+18	- 10
Kodiak	35	62	40	62	+77	+55
Kotzebue	25	5	61	20	- 20	- 67
Nome	5	23	19	43	+760	+126
Palmer	104	221	169	310	+198	+83
Petersburg	5	3	5	29	+480	+480
Seward	32	47	25	26	- 19	+4
Sitka	36	54	37	36	-	- 3
Tok	6	20	9	8	+33	- 11
Unalaska	55	65	51	75	+36	+47
Valdez	7	22	15	28	+300	+87
Wrangell	10	11	24	16	+60	- 33
Total	9048	10347	8991	8475	- 6	- 6

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	359	537	427	439	+22	+3
Second	43	38	95	106	+147	+12
Third	8014	8880	7551	7057	- 12	- 7
Fourth	632	892	918	873	+38	- 5

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 88

COURT	CIVIL/ PROPERTY DAMAGE	DEBT/ CONTRACT	OTHER	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DOM. REL/ PROBATE ETC.*	TOTAL
Anchorage	267	4292	1436	0		5995
Barrow	0	0	13	30		43
Bethel	2	4	28	41		75
Cordova	5	39	23	12	20	99
Craig	1	0	7	15	0	23
Dillingham	2	3	5	25	33	68
Fairbanks	59	340	142	249		790
Glennallen	1	1	3	2	6	13
Homer	14	24	46	31	98	213
Juneau	23	35	187	3		248
Kenai	3	76	84	5		168
Ketchikan	5	6	67	9		87
Kodiak	3	15	28	16		62
Kotzebue	0	1	0	19		20
Nome	0	0	16	27		43
Palmer	57	81	61	111		310
Petersburg	2	3	6	18		29
Seward	0	0	3	10	13	26
Sitka	0	5	23	8		36
Tok	0	0	0	8	0	8
Unalaska	0	0	10	8	57	75
Valdez	0	0	9	19		28
Wrangell	1	4	3	8		16
Total	445	4929	2200	674	227	8475
% of Total	5%	58%	26%	8%	3%	100%

*Superior Court matters not reported on a Superior Court chart

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	32	53	293	61	0	439
Second	0	1	29	76	0	106
Third	352	4531	1708	239	227	7057
Fourth	61	344	170	298	0	873

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE FY 85 to FY 88	% INCREASE FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	2064	3181	4018	3102	+50	- 23
Barrow	18	9	23	35	+94	+52
Bethel	10	23	15	45	+350	+200
Cordova	79	41	46	83	+5	+80
Craig	-	12	13	16	-	+23
Dillingham	63	48	60	58	- 8	- 3
Fairbanks	541	970	845	786	+45	- 7
Glennallen	21	16	20	13	- 38	- 35
Homer	85	154	166	159	+87	- 4
Juneau	166	231	185	183	+10	- 1
Kenai	131	97	184	162	+24	- 12
Ketchikan	44	43	97	72	+64	- 26
Kodiak	29	69	67	47	+62	- 30
Kotzebue	24	3	49	22	- 8	- 55
Nome	8	19	31	50	+525	+61
Palmer	73	95	147	256	+251	+74
Petersburg	11	2	3	26	+136	+767
Seward	31	38	21	23	- 26	+10
Sitka	38	37	35	37	- 3	+6
Tok	8	19	8	9	+13	+13
Unalaska	56	53	40	44	- 21	+10
Valdez	7	21	9	29	+314	+222
Wrangell	2	7	19	13	+555	- 32
Total	3509	5188	6101	5270	+50	- 14

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	261	332	352	3471	+33	- 1
Second	50	31	103	107	+114	+4
Third	2639	3813	4778	3976	+51	- 17
Fourth	559	1012	868	840	+50	- 3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES FY 88

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JGMNT	SUMMARY JGMNT	COURT TRIAL	JURY TRIAL	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER	
Anchorage	805	1394	440	50	4	0	409	3102
Barrow	2	2	0	0	0	29	2	35
Bethel	3	2	0	0	0	37	3	45
Cordova	28	21	5	0	0	10	19	83
Craig	0	0	1	1	0	14	0	16
Dillingham	8	0	0	0	0	28	22	58
Fairbanks	277	145	18	15	5	232	94	786
Glennallen	2	1	2	0	0	2	6	13
Homer	18	9	1	5	0	17	109	159
Juneau	66	54	13	1	0	2	47	183
Kenai	57	29	3	11	4	4	54	162
Ketchikan	24	22	2	1	0	13	10	72
Kodiak	17	8	0	1	0	16	5	47
Kotzebue	6	0	0	0	0	16	0	22
Nome	14	8	0	0	0	26	2	50
Palmer	86	45	11	2	1	103	8	256
Petersburg	3	1	4	1	0	17	0	26
Seward	4	1	1	0	0	8	9	23
Sitka	8	13	0	6	1	5	4	37
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Unalaska	4	0	1	1	0	5	33	44
Valdez	4	2	0	0	0	15	8	29
Wrangell	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	13
Total	1439	1759	502	95	15	616	844	5270
% of Total	27%	33%	9.5%	2%	.3%	12%	16%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	104	92	20	10	1	59	61	347
Second	22	10	0	0	0	71	4	107
Third	103	1510	464	70	9	208	682	3976
Fourth	280	147	18	15	5	278	97	840

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage	47142	45970	45962	45524	- 3	- 1
Barrow	66	236	245	527	+698	+115
Bethel	437	765	517	264	- 40	- 49
Cordova	172	104	63	64	- 63	+2
Craig	252	210	346	227	- 10	- 34
Dillingham	214	192	167	72	- 66	- 57
Fairbanks	8990	9043	9870	9995	+11	+1
Glennallen	439	214	266	146	- 67	- 45
Homer	1701	1070	909	1021	- 40	+12
Juneau	3404	4203	3240	2221	- 35	- 31
Kenai	4747	4960	4185	4691	- 1	+12
Ketchikan	2909	2279	1488	1111	- 62	- 25
Kodiak	2555	1746	2568	1812	- 29	- 29
Kotzebue	159	190	184	203	+28	+10
Nome	190	285	236	160	- 16	- 32
Palmer	8049	6538	7879	6186	- 23	- 21
Petersburg	242	271	146	129	- 47	- 12
Seward	2416	1705	1366	1619	- 33	+19
Sitka	1577	992	1049	1210	- 23	+15
Tok	749	517	514	291	- 61	- 43
Unalaska	168	77	188	206	+23	+10
Valdez	387	187	183	213	- 45	+16
Wrangell	237	199	276	328	+38	+19
Total	87202	81953	81847	78220	- 10	- 4

*Tickets counted after dispositions only. No record of current filings.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8621	8154	6545	5226	- 39	- 20
Second	415	711	665	890	+114	+34
Third	67990	62763	63736	61554	- 9	- 3
Fourth	10176	10325	10901	10550	+4	- 3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 88

COURT	Equip-ment	Speed-ing	Signs/ Control Devices	Other Moving	License Restric-tion	Regis-tration/ Title	Other	Un-known *	TOTAL
Anchorage	6813	15861	5084	3673	1364	8722	3066	941	45524
Barrow	2	17	22	16	1	3	16	450	527
Bethel	0	11	10	7	14	14	12	196	264
Cordova	0	21	9	6	0	20	6	2	64
Craig	4	115	4	7	6	43	30	18	227
Dillingham	4	1	6	3	0	14	11	33	72
Fairbanks	557	5117	686	472	296	1524	703	640	9995
Glennallen	13	42	1	6	3	30	14	37	146
Homer	16	524	26	49	33	130	74	169	1021
Juneau	123	736	135	116	32	323	156	600	2221
Kenai	768	2137	177	184	136	629	303	357	4691
Ketchikan	35	486	48	113	41	273	104	11	1111
Kodiak	247	566	73	44	28	181	88	585	1812
Kotzebue	0	7	21	0	0	0	21	154	203
Nome	4	21	10	4	0	15	36	70	160
Palmer	844	3333	249	305	42	866	275	272	6186
Petersburg	3	50	4	17	2	10	12	31	129
Seward	20	942	34	48	12	158	75	330	1619
Sitka	397	313	67	73	23	184	88	65	1210
Tok	14	213	6	0	3	17	13	25	291
Unalaska	14	46	38	5	3	26	33	41	206
Valdez	15	51	14	16	1	31	16	69	213
Wrangell	11	92	7	11	21	33	29	124	328
TOTAL	9904	30702	6731	5175	2061	13246	5181	5220	78220
% of Total	13%	39%	9%	6%	3%	17%	6%	7%	100%

*Not entered into APSIN computer, no positive I.D.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	573	1792	265	337	125	866	419	849	5226
Second	6	45	53	20	1	18	73	674	890
Third	8754	23524	5711	4339	1622	10807	3961	2836	61554
Fourth	571	5341	702	479	313	1555	728	861	10550

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	4	3	1	1	- 75	-
Craig	8	5	20	10	+25	- 50
Dillingham	-	10	14	0	-	-
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	10	26	12	7	- 30	- 42
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	8	-	-	1	- 88	-
Sitka*						
Tok	4	17	14	12	+200	- 14
Unalaska	1	5	9	9	+800	-
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	35	66	70	40	+14	- 43

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8	5	20	10	+25	- 50
Second						
Third	23	44	36	18	- 22	- 50
Fourth	4	17	14	12	+200	- 14

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 85 - FY 88

COURT	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	% INCREASE	
					FY 85 to FY 88	FY 87 to FY 88
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	-	1	1	1	-	-
Craig	8	-	-	0	-	-
Dillingham	1	8	15	0	-	-
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	3	29	12	4	+33	- 67
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	6	-	-	1	- 83	-
Sitka*						
Tok	4	11	14	12	+200	- 14
Unalaska	-	2	2	5	-	+150
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	22	51	44	23	+5	- 48

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8	-	-	0	-	-
Second						
Third	10	40	30	11	+10	- 63
Fourth	4	11	14	12	+200	- 14

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURT
(Lower Volume)

LOWER VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD FY 1988

Alaska's lower volume district courts experienced an 8% decrease in case filings in FY 88. The courts in the third judicial district, however, reported a 42% increase in filings.

Misdemeanor filings in these courts increased by 3% overall with the third district courts showing a 44% increase and the other three districts showing decreases.

Civil case filings (almost all small claims cases) also increased 3% in FY 88. The third district courts showed a 35% increase and the fourth district courts a 4% increase.

Traffic citation dispositions decreased by 24% in these courts during FY 88. The third district courts again showed an increase of 44% in this category.

There were 7 fewer emergency children's matters filed in FY 88.

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS

FILINGS FY 88

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	525	240	6	117	888
Second	218	1	0	28	247
Third	712	121	4	151	988
Fourth	783	1236	21	474	2514
TOTAL	2238	1598	31	770	4637
% of Total	48%	35%	1%	16%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 88

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	420	240	2	72	734
Second	216	1	0	45	262
Third	690	121	0	99	910
Fourth	714	1236	8	409	2367
TOTAL	2040	1598	10	625	4273
% of Total	48%	37%	.2%	15%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	40	0	0	3	43
Haines	137	98	2	49	286
Hoonah	128	0	0	3	131
Kake	74	6	0	17	97
Pelican	5	0	0	1	6
Skagway	28	118	0	27	173
Yakutat	113	18	4	17	152
TOTAL	525	240	6	117	888
% of Total	59%	27%	1%	13%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	56	0	0	4	60
Haines	116	98	2	31	247
Hoonah	112	0	0	0	112
Kake	52	6	0	9	67
Pelican	3	0	0	0	3
Skagway	25	118	0	28	171
Yakutat	56	18	0	0	74
TOTAL	420	240	2	72	734
% of Total	57%	33%	.2%	9.8%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler	17	1	0	7	25
Gambell	24	0	0	0	24
Pt. Hope	0	0	0	0	0
Savoonga	28	0	0	0	28
Shungnak	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	149	0	0	21	170
TOTAL	218	1	0	28	247
% of Total	88%	.4%	—	11%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler	17	1	0	14	32
Gambell	26	0	0	0	26
Pt. Hope	0	0	0	0	0
Savoonga	25	0	0	0	25
Shungnak	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	148	0	0	31	179
TOTAL	216	1	0	45	262
% of Total	82%	.4%	—	17%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30 Kiana, Noorvik and Selawik are vacant

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Naknek	405	45	4	99	553
Sand Point	132	56	0	38	226
Seldovia	4	0	0	0	4
St. Paul Island	167	14	0	2	183
Whittier	4	6	0	12	22
TOTAL	712	121	4	151	988
% of Total	72%	12%	.4%	15%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Naknek	385	45	0	46	476
Sand Point	122	56	0	36	214
Seldovia	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul Island	175	14	0	12	201
Whittier	8	6	0	5	19
TOTAL	690	121	0	99	910
% of Total	76%	13%	—	11%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1- JUNE 30 Cold Bay is vacant

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	67	1	7	75	150
Delta Junction	75	319	4	116	514
Emmonak	136	0	0	28	164
Fort Yukon	61	1	2	17	81
Galena	94	3	5	27	129
Healy	49	390	0	60	499
McGrath	10	1	3	8	22
Nenana	73	313	0	81	467
Quinhagak	40	0	0	9	49
Scammon Bay	80	0	0	15	95
St. Mary's	85	208	0	33	326
Tanana	13	0	0	5	18
TOTAL	783	1236	21	474	2514
% of Total	31%	49%	1%	19%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 88

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	72	1	0	82	155
Delta Junction	80	319	0	110	509
Emmonak	142	0	0	0	142
Fort Yukon	38	1	0	8	47
Galena	90	3	5	44	142
Healy	42	390	0	51	483
McGrath	17	1	3	19	40
Nenana	60	313	0	47	420
Quinhagak	39	0	0	3	42
Scammon Bay	39	0	0	11	50
St. Mary's	88	208	0	31	327
Tanana	7	0	0	3	10
TOTAL	714	1236	8	409	2367
% of Total	30%	52%	.3%	17%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30 Mekoryuk and Mt. Village are vacant